JAN 1863

The New-York Times.

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THE FIGHT AT VICKSBURGH.

The Latest News Through Rebel Sources.

Reported Withdrawal of Our Forces to the Transports.

NO NEWS RECEIVED VIA MEMPHIS.

Communication Prevented by Rebel Batteries at Cypress Bend.

The Strength of Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 5.

The following particulars of the fight at Vicksburgh have been received:

VICKSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

To the Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any impression upon our position here, has reembarked, leaving a considerable quantity of intrenching tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburgh.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieutenant-General Commanding.

NO LATER NEWS RECEIVED.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The steamer from Memphis has arrived. There is nothing later from Vicksburgh. The reason assigned by the passengers for the non-arrival of the steamer from Vicksburgh is, that the rebels have planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus prevented intercourse for the present. These will be easily cleared by our gunboats when communication becomes necessary.

By way of Grenada, a report had reached Memphis that there had been no fighting since the 29th ult.

GEN. MORGAN.

Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN, who is reported to have been killed in the unsuccessful assault at Vicksburgh, was an educated soldier, having studied at West Point from 1841 to 1843. He was Colonel of the Second Ohio Regiment during the Mexican War, and gained the brevet rank of Brigadier-General for gallantry displayed at Contreras and Churubusco. A brilliant exploit which he performed, in conducting three hundred men from Cerralvo to Monterey, repulsing repeated attacks from a large cavalry force under Gen. URREA, greatly enhanced his reputation. President PIERCE appointed him United States Minister to Portugal, at which post he served for six years. Upon the appointment of his successor, by President LINCOLN, he returned to this country, and soon afterward received a Brigadier-General's commission. His services at Cumberland Gap, and the masterly retreat which he effected from that point, when he was nearly surrounded by the rebel forces, gave promise of a brilliant future, and will enhance the sorrow of the public at his untimely fall.

A LETTER FROM THE EXPEDITION.

We extract the following from a private letter to us, dated Friar's Point, Mississippi, Dec. 29:

"Last Sunday morning, Gen. SHERMAN, coming down the river, made a short stop at Helena. During the afternoon boats commenced dropping down the river, conveying ten or fifteen thousand men. The entire expedition, whose destination you understand is Vicksburgh, must have numbered some seventy-five thousand men, besides some twenty gunboats and rams. By this time, doubtless, the ball has opened with all hands round. The infantry and cavalry are to march upon the city in the rear, while the gunboats shell it in front. It is a "big job," but our boys, you may rely, will do it up if there be any virtue in lead and iron. Our own regiment has become tired of protecting cotton speculators, for this has been the order of the day for the last few months. Many and many a poor soldier now lies buried on the banks of the Mississippi, who has lost his life while on picket duty, in order to give some miserable Jew or Gentile a chance to make his fortune. These fellows manage to get hundreds of barrels of salt to the rebels, and still many of our Generals say that they "can't see it." I suspect their vision is obstructed by greenbacks. You ought to hear our boys talk about this damnable work. They want to know if this is what they left home for, and not to fight the rebellion. Some men in high places will have a long account to settle ere long.

On Wednesday last our regiment embarked on two steamboats for Friar's Point, Mississippi. This is only 15 miles south of Helena. It is a county-seat, has a population of four or five hundred, and is pleasantly located. We were under the command of Ex-Governor, now Gen. GORMAN, of Minnesota. We passed just below the town, and as our boat rounded to land, we discovered a party of rebels on horseback watching us. We gave them some five hundred rounds from our muskets, and two compliments from our field-piece. If rebels ever made good time it was then. We landed without molestation, and took possession of the town. We found, for a wonder, that Friar's Point contained a good many male inhabitants—the women not being all widows. I cannot find a man here that pretends to be a Union man. They talk and advocate their doctrine without fear. One of our party asked a boy, some ten years old, where his father was. "In JEFF. DAVIS' army, where every man, that is a man, should be," was the prompt reply. I am stopping at the hotel, and find no reason to complain. The people from the country come into town and go out with all the freedom they can ask. Last night, about midnight, there was an alarm of our pickets. The long roll beat, and in five minutes our men were drawn up behind the levee in line of battle. Just at this time a large fire on the opposite side of the river broke out, showing that guerrillas were about. These rascals burn all the gin-houses and cotton they can find. We are in constant expectation of a fight. Part of our regiment, with our battery, have gone out into the country expecting a brush. We shall probably leave here for below within 24 hours.

The Iron-Clad Nahant.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The iron-clad *Nahant* left here this morning, at 9 o'clock, for New-York. Wind southwest; weather calm.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

Ten Vessels on the Station—A Daring Boat Reconnoissance of the Harbor—Deserters from the Rebels—The Defences of Mobile—An Enterprising Contraband, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. GUNBOAT PEMBINA, WEST GULF SQUADRON, OFF MOBILE, Sunday, Dec. 14, 1862.

There are ten vessels blockading this port now, the steam sloops *Brooklyn*, Commodore BELL, the *Oneida*, Capt. [illegible], the gunboat *Pembina*, Capt. W. G. TEMPLE, *Kennebec*, *Aroostook*, *Pinola*, [illegible], *Pocahontas*, and the purchased steamers *R. R. Cuyler* and *Montgomery*. They are anchored in a semicircle, about three miles distant from Fort Morgan, with steam up constantly, and springs on their cables, ready to slip at a moment's notice. Every night this ship runs close in to Sand Island, and anchors in the main channel within a mile of the fort, so as to be sure nothing slips out. A few evenings since Lieut. A. N. MITCHELL, of the *Brooklyn*, and Lieut. R. PRENTISS, of the *Pembina*, took a twelve-oared cutter, towed in with us at night, and after dark started on a reconnoissance. The crew were armed with cutlasses and revolvers. With muffled oars they pulled quietly in past the forts to a line of piles the rebels have been driving across the flats between Forts Gaines and Morgan. It was a calm, still night, and very dark. They reached the piles, sounded along them as far as they were driven toward Fort Gaines, then back toward Fort Morgan, finding from seven to ten feet of water. They are pine logs, driven from three to ten feet apart. They pulled close up to Fort Morgan, so near they could see the sentries distinctly, without being discovered. The moon rising at this time, full and clear, they hastened back into the shadow of the piles, and taking their bearings from them, pulled boldly out into the channel. They were then seen from the fort, as signals were made to the steamers up above, and they came down immediately, but not quick enough, as the boat reached our ship before they got to the fort. The expedition was well planned and boldly executed; its success does not speak very well for the vigilance of the rebels. We can see the steamers down on the flats, driving the piles every day; there are sometimes five of them, large Mississippi-built side-wheelers, and it is very aggravating for us to be obliged to remain quietly at anchor and see them puffing around, sending out huge clouds of thick black smoke, and flying the rebel flag in our very faces, without being allowed to attack them. There are many queries as to their object in driving these piles. We suppose they intended to prevent the gunboats running over the flats, and thus compel them to keep the channel and run close under the guns of Fort Morgan; but we all draw so much water that it would not be possible for us to go over the flats anyway, so their trouble is quite unnecessary.

We have any number of deserters from the rebel forces. Last night one of the crew of the rebel gunboat *Morgan*, escaped and gave himself up; he corroborates the story of all the others, that [illegible] one ram completed and two more in course of construction; the *Gaines* is anchored just below Dog River bar, ready and awaiting a chance to run out. The *Morgan*, he says, is a very effective vessel, mounting ten rifled guns, having a crew of 150 men, composed of stevedores, boatmen, &c., from Mobile; they form excellent material for a fighting crew, but are dissatisfied, poorly fed and clothed.

We understand that they do not expect to prevent our running past the forts, as Gaines can be easily silenced and Morgan mounts only fourteen casemate guns; but they intend giving us a warm reception inside. The shore is lined with batteries all the way up to the city, and at Dog River Bar they are particularly formidable, as this will be the point where they intend making their grand defence. There are very few, if any, of our fleet that can get over the bar—there being rarely more than eight or nine feet of water on it. Nevertheless, the fleet are very anxious to commence operations, and feel confident of taking the forts and maintaining their position inside, as it is very uncomfortable blockading outside, at this season, particularly for the gunboats, which were intended for river service, and roll so in a seaway, that their batteries cannot be fought to advantage; in fact, 'tis dangerous to cast their eleven-inch guns loose sometimes, and, of course, under such circumstances anything like accuracy of aim is impossible, besides making it very uncomfortable for officers and men. Day before yesterday morning we discovered three steamers in the offing, and as Fort Morgan had been showing a light all the night before, we began to entertain ideas of British iron steamers and prize money; but on overhauling them, they proved to be the *Atlantic* and *Baltic* steamers, laden with troops for Ship Island, convoyed by United States steamer *Augusta*, who reported four more transports coming. The day before the steamer *Che Kiang*, loaded with troops, passed through the fleet, and last night one of the transports ran in among the fleet, and all thought we had a prize steamer; for a few minutes there was universal slipping of cables, hoisting of red lights, and clearing for action, before we found out what she was.

These troops, a part of the celebrated Banks Expedition, we suppose, instead of going to Galveston, are bound to Ship Island, so we all hope that the attack on Mobile is near at hand. With about 3,000 troops it would be a very easy matter to capture Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and hold them permanently, by running the fleet in at night, and taking up a position inside, beyond the range of Morgan's guns, near Gaines, land the troops on the west end of Dauphin Island, march them up through the woods in the rear of the work, while the fleet shelled the garrison out. After disposing of Fort Gaines thus, quietly serve Fort Morgan the same way. It could be done with very little loss on our part; but to take and hold the City of Mobile will require a large land force, as the fleet can render very little service, there not being water enough to admit of their coming within range.

This morning, at daylight, an enterprising contraband, in a large sail-boat, ran out from the bay, past the forts, from which several guns were fired at him without effect. When he got out to us he was very much frightened, and when hailed by us he yelled out "Hoo hoo" in a peculiarly Ethiopian and comical manner, seeming afraid we would fire on him too. We gave him a line and took him in tow. It was quite a daring exploit on his part, as there was a very heavy sea on.

The United States steamship *Supply*, Commander [illegible], arrived here yesterday, and very clumsily ran into the *Oneida* before coming to an anchor, striking her on the port bow, just forward of the fore-chains, fortunately doing her no serious damage. The *Supply* carried away her jib-boom, and some other head gear.

The mail facilities in this fleet are very poor. We have not seen a supply steamer for nearly two months. The *Circassian* has been expected here for the last week or so, but there are no signs of her yet. We occasionally get a mail *via* New-Orleans steamers, brought from there to us by the *Sykes*, a little army Quartermaster's tug, running to Pensacola. But she has discontinued her trips now, and we shall have to resort to some other source for letters and news from the North.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been at New-Orleans for the last two months, and has now gone up the river, but for what object, of course, is unknown here. Commodore BELL is very impatient and anxious to capture the forts here; and does not relish the idea of the place being kept for the iron-clads to come down and take, monopolizing all the glory of it themselves.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Financial Measures Submitted to Congress.

A Resolution of Thanks to Gen. Rosecrans and his Army.

Gen. Butler's Administration at New-Orleans Indorsed by the House.

THE FLORIDA COLONIZATION SCHEME.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863.

A FINANCE BILL FOR THE SENATE.

Secretary CHASE has prepared a finance bill for the Senate Finance Committee, to whom was referred the House joint resolution in regard to the immediate payment of the troops. The bill is designed to afford temporary relief to the Treasury, and provides for the issue of treasury notes and bonds to the amount of two hundred millions dollars.

FLOYD'S ACCEPTANCES.

The House Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-day, heard arguments in the case of [illegible] and BACON, who hold about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of FLOYD'S acceptances. About eight hundred thousand dollars of these acceptances remain unpaid, and the Committee will determine the liability of the Government in the matter.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

It is reported that the minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives intend to make a report condemnatory of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, as being unconstitutional and inoperative.

THE COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

The House Military Committee to-day authorized their Chairman to report favorably on Mr. THAYER'S suggestion of enlisting twenty thousand nine months' volunteers to go as armed emigrants to Florida. The bill, which is drawn in accordance with the views of the President and Gen. HUNTER, who is to continue in command of that Department, will probably be reported to-morrow.

THANKS TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

Senator WILSON, to-day, introduced a resolution of thanks to Gen. ROSECRANS and his gallant army, for [illegible]

It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THANKS TO GEN. BUTLER.

Mr. HUTCHINS' resolution of thanks to Gen. BUTLER passed the House to-day by a vote of eighty-three Yeas to twenty-eight Nays,—those opposing being notoriously unsound in the National faith.

A LIVELY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

A very lively personal altercation took place to-day in the House, between THADDEUS STEVENS on the one hand, and Messrs. WICKLIFFE and KERRIGAN on the other. Both the latter persons gave Mr. STEVENS the lie direct, at which he responded to KERRIGAN, that he was willing to concede to the gentleman from New-York the largest possible liberty, in compensation for the late restraint to which he had been subjected. Mr. LOVEJOY, at the same time, took occasion to repudiate for himself and the Government, Mr. STEVENS' peculiar views in regard to these rebellious States.

ARMORY AT WEEHAWKEN.

The Committee also authorized the Chairman to report bill establishing a United States armory, arsenal and ordnance dépôt at Weehawken, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War and Gen. TOTTEN. The bill appropriates about eight hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of the site and the erection of suitable buildings.

SUICIDE OF CAPT. ELLWOOD.

The Committee on the conduct of the war met to-day for the purpose of investigating, in accordance with a resolution of the House, the causes of the death of Capt. ELWOOD, who committed suicide in the old Capitol Prison some weeks ago. It is alleged that there are facts in regard to this matter which ought to be brought to the notice of the Government.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

The largest Military Hospital in the world, containing two thousand beds, is to be opened and dedicated on Saturday at Philadelphia, with appropriate ceremonies, including a dinner and speeches. Senator POMEROY and other distinguished personages, will participate.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The bill of Mr. WASHBURNE, introduced to-day in the House, to promote efficiency in the Commissary Department, is a much needed measure. A thorough reorganization of this branch of the service is greatly needed.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Col. SCHRIVER and Maj. BARSTOW, of McDOWELL'S Staff, and Capt. HAVEN, testified as to how SIGEL'S Corps blocked the road on Aug. 29, preventing the advance of McDOWELL'S Corps.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS gave important testimony relative to the battle of Cedar Mountain. He had reported to Gen. POPE that JACKSON would probably reinforce EWELL at Cedar Mountain by Aug. 9. POPE'S intention was to hold the enemy in check, and not attack until other troops could be brought up to aid Gen. BANKS. Early on the morning of the 9th, the enemy opened with artillery on CRAWFORD'S artillery. Gen. ROBERTS expressed the opinion to Gen. BANKS that JACKSON had arrived. BANKS said he thought he could take the batteries.

ROBERTS told BANKS the enemy was reinforced, and that the enemy's batteries were supported by heavy forces of infantry on Cedar and Slaughter Mountains. Gen. BANKS said his men were in good fighting condition, he thought he could carry the field, and that he would undertake it. ROBERTS immediately informed POPE that a general engagement would come on, and advised that McDOWELL'S forces, within five miles, consisting of RICKETTS' Division, should be sent to the battle-field.

Gen. ROBERTS' testimony was not concluded. He will prove that McDOWELL, without knowing of the orders to Gen. BANKS, started to BANKS' aid as soon as he heard the firing. Thus it will be shown that McDOWELL did his whole duty, and all he could to help BANKS.

THE CURRENCY AND THE BANK NOTE COMPANIES.

It is estimated that a million one dollar Treasury notes would weigh over a ton, and make a pile as high as the Washington Monument. This will give some idea of the labor of preparing our Treasury notes now. The New-York contractors are so slow in furnishing the notes that the cutting and stamping machines here are frequently idle. Secretary CHASE is making active preparations to have the engraving and printing done in the Treasury building. The bill introduced by Mr. SPAULDING yesterday provides that the engraving and printing done under the proposed new loan, shall be entirely executed in the Treasury building. It is said that the New-York contractors have endeavored to thwart this by hiring all the available engravers. Should this prove to be true, it may be a question whether the Government is not bound to protect its own interests by [illegible] such combinations. It is understood that Mr. CHASE is highly displeased with the heretofore proceeding of the New-York contractors, who engraved notes for the United States Stock Bank of Jersey City, which were, to all intents and purposes, "green backs," evidently designed to pass on Uncle Sam's credit.

THE MAILS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Senator SUMNER yesterday introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be requested to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession explaining the derangements of the mails between Washington and New-York, and showing what can be done for the removal of this evil.

The Senate Post-Office Committee are also considering the propriety of establishing an air-line railroad between the two cities, which will remedy the evil complained of. Congress is fully determined to take action in this matter this session.

A HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED VETERANS.

The following resolution, introduced into the Senate on Wednesday by Mr. POMEROY, looks to the establishment, soon to be so much needed, of an institution similar to those which other nations provide for the care of those veterans disabled in the service of their country. The measure is urged by Surgeon-General HAMMOND, and prominent citizens of New-York are exceedingly desirous that the hospital should be located upon Staten Island.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs consider the expediency of providing a suitable location and establishing a Soldiers' Home for invalids and disabled soldiers who may have been honorably discharged from military service of the United States.

Two millions of dollars were appropriated at last session for objects like this, and it is time that some action be taken before the want presses too strongly upon us.

THE THIRD INDIAN REGIMENT.

The Third Indian Regiment, Col. PHILLIPS, commanding, which now holds possession of Fort Smith, in the Indian Territory, is composed largely of Indians who fought against us in the battle of Pea Ridge under the command of ALBERT PIKE. The Indians deserted from the rebels in a body, bringing along with them arms, &c. Our forces now have possession of the greater portion of the Indian Territory.

SECRETARY SMITH'S CHANGES.

[illegible] resignation. Judge USHER has not made a single change.

RESTORED TO THE SERVICE.

Col. J. H. BELL, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, who was wrongfully dismissed from the service, through mistake, has been fully reinstated by order of the President, that portion of the General order under which it was made having been revoked.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized ROBERT LAREW, as Vice-Consul of Portugal for the District of Baltimore.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The following is a synopsis of the bill reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, to provide ways and means for the support of the Government:

Section first provides for the issue of nine hundred millions of dollars in twenty years six per cent. bonds, interest payable half-yearly, in coin; may be sold for lawful money, certificates of indebtedness or interest bearing Treasury notes; provided that the whole Amount of bonds and notes issued under this act shall exceed nine hundred million dollars except that the one hundred and forty million dollars of seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes may be funded in twenty yearda bonds, and a further issue for that purpose may be made.

Section second provides for three hundred millions of dollars in three years Treasury Notes, bearing interest at 5.47⅓ per cent per annum,—being 1½ per cent per day—on each one hundred dollars, payable semi-annually in coin, payable to the creditors of the Government, and receivable for all dues to the Government except customs.

Section third provides for the issue of three hundred millions of dollars on legal tender notes in the usual form.

Section fourth provides for fractional notes in place of postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the Treasury Building, not to exceed $50,000,000.

Section fifth provides for deposits of coin in the Sub-Treasury, receipts to be given, which may be used to pay custom duties.

Section sixth prescribes the form of the bonds and notes, to have the seal of the Treasury Department.

Section seventh taxes bank circulation 1 per cent. on a graduated scale, according to capital stock.

Section eighth modifies the Sub-Treasury acts so as to allow money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in banks on their giving United States bonds as security.

Section ninth provides against counterfeiting, and appropriates $600,000 to carry the act into effect.

The substitute of Mr. STEVENS provides for the issue of registered or coupons to the amount of not exceeding nine hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, twenty years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, payable semi-annually to be issued in such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, for the issuing of three hundred millions of legal tender notes. The bill repeals the gold bearing clause of former acts, excepting on bonds already issued, and repeals the act authorizing the reception of legal tender notes on deposit.

DEATH OF ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, First Comptroller of the Treasury, died last night about 10 o'clock. He had been unwell for some time, but was getting better. He was at the Department yesterday, and was in his eightieth year.

ANOTHER DEATH.

RICHARD ELA, an old and efficient Clerk of the Treasury Department for the past thirty years, died this morning about 1 o'clock. He was at the Department on Saturday. His disease was pneumonia.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Assistant Secretary USHER to be Secretary of the Interior.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

The following list of new Medical Inspectors, provided for by the recent act of Congress, was nominated by the President to the Senate to-day: Joseph K. Barnes, John E. Summers, Frank H. Hamilton, Peter Pineo, George W. Stipp, A. C. Hamlin, N. S. Townsend, George K. Johnson.

(*For Congressional Proceedings See Eighth Page.*)

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Movements of National Forces in North Carolina.

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST WILMINGTON.

National Officers Held in Richmond for Retaliation.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LETCHER.

Richmond papers of the 6th inst. contain the following interesting items of news:

The Raleigh, N. C., papers state that the Federals have been largely reinforced at Newbern, and that a movement has been commenced. The movement is thought to be against Wilmington. The Yankee reinforcements marched from Norfolk through Gates county, and thence down the Chowan river to Newbern.

An "intelligent contraband," who has escaped from Newbern, says that "BUTLER" is in command of the Yankee forces there.

The Yankee force at Newbern is estimated at 40,000 men.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 6th inst., says:

"Gov. LETCHER has selected from among the prisoners recently sent to Richmond from Gen. FLOYD'S command, the following Federal officers, who will be held in strict military confinement as hostages for Col. ZARVONA and others, similarly held by the Abolition Government: Capt. Wm. Gramm, Lieut. Isaac A. Wade, Capt. Thomas Dameron, Lieut. Wilson Dameron, Jas. W. Howe, Isaac Goble, David V. Auxier, Samuel Peak, and Wm. L. Dills. They have been duly consigned to the State Prison, and confined in appropriate cells."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 6th, says:

"The whole number of prisoners in Richmond yesterday was 1,068, distributed as follows: At the Libby, 1,209; Castle Thunder, 290; Castle Lightning, 169; Negro Hospital Prison, 147, among whom are 112 deserters from the Yankee army. Twenty prisoners of war were received yesterday at Richmond, from Blackwater. Every prisoner admitted into Castle Thunder undergoes inoculation first.

Twenty odd conscripts arrived from Petersburgh yesterday, in charge of Lieut. BRANCH, and marched to Camp Lee, to be instructed in the military art."

The *Enquirer* says:

"A [illegible] affair has taken place. The schooner *Emma Tuttle*, supposed bound for a Confederate port, was taken by a Yankee cruiser, and put in charge of a prize crew. *The original officers and crew being left on board as* prisoners, adroitly recaptured the schooner, and carried the vessel back to Nassau, with the prize crew as prisoners."

REPORTS FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The usual quiet prevails throughout the camp.

The Fifth Army Corps, Gen. MEADE, was reviewed to-day by Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff, who passed encomiums on the troops.

Richmond papers of this morning contain a Mobile despatch of yesterday, saying a special from Grenada on the 6th, states that an aid-de-camp of Gen. FORREST, who arrived here this evening, reports the capture of Trenton, Union City and Humbold, with over 2,000 prisoners, two cannon and a large amount of commissary stores. The attack on Jackson, Tenn., was a feint to cover the rebel operations. The railroad from Jackson to Columbus has been destroyed.

LETCHER'S annual message to the Virginia Legislature was read yesterday. It was seven columns long. In relation to the division of the State by Congress. He says Western Virginia must necessarily be Free territory. I cannot suppose, in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon, Virginia will ever recognize the division of her territory, or ever consent to a treaty that will strip her of any portion of her domain. It is better that this war should continue for an indefinite period, than that Virginia shall be partially dismembered. He accuses the North of vandalism without parallel in the history of warfare, and reiterates a long list of indignities, outrages and wanton destructions. He estimated the balance in Treasury Oct. 1, at $434,000. The total paid for the war is $7,377,000. He advises that all *free* negroes, now resident in the portions of the State overrun by the enemy, be removed, and put at work on the fortifications, as they have it in their power to tamper with the slaves, and give valuable information to the enemy.

One hundred and eighteen men captured by the Virginia State line at Petersburgh and Pikeville, in Kentucky, are confined at Richmond, and the Governor has announced to the President the terms upon which such exchanges can alone be made. He has placed at hard labor in the Penitentiary Capt. GRAHAM and Lieut. WARE, as hostages for Capt. DUSKY and Lieut. VARNER, now confined in the District of Columbia Penitentiary.

He also holds in military confinement Thomas Dameron, Lieut. W. Dameron, and privates Jas. W. Howe, Isaac Goble, David Vauxier, Samuel Peck and Wm. S. Dill, as hostages for Zarroni.

Much of the message is occupied with unimportant matter.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Rebel Force of Six Thousand Men Attacking Springfield.

A VIGOROUS RESISTANCE TO BE OFFERED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 8.

Advices from Springfield state that a rebel force, reported to be 6,000 strong, under [illegible] and MARMADUKE, with six pieces of artillery, were within two and a half miles of that place, and opened on the town without giving notice to remove the women and children. One thousand rebel cavalry, in line of battle, were visible from the town. Gen. BROWN has loop-holed houses for musketry, and will make a vigorous resistance.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The flag of truce boat *Metamora* arrived from City Point this forenoon and brings down 300 Union prisoners, mostly Cavalry taken at Dumfries.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

Thrilling Details of the Great Struggle of Wednesday.

A Graphic Picture of the Ebb and Flow of Battle.

How the Repulse of the Rebels [illegible]

Magnificent Movements on the Bloody Chess-Board.

SPLENDID GENERALSHIP OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

[The following graphic and thrilling narrative of the great struggle of Wednesday, before Murfreesboro, was telegraphed to us so late on Wednesday night that it could appear in but a small portion of our morning edition of yesterday.—ED. TIMES.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Monday and Tuesday were spent, as you have been advised, in getting the army into line and securing positions. The great contest commenced on Wednesday morning, and the account of that day I send in full.

A great deal of misapprehension prevails with regard to the nature of the battle-field at Murfreesboro, especially of that portion which was the scene of the bloody struggle of Wednesday.

Even the maps furnished to officers by the indefatigable Corps of Topographical Engineers, failed to exhibit correctly the features of the vicinity. The error seemed to be the confounding together of two distinct and separate streams—Stone River, which rises in the northern part of Rutherford County, and flows past Steward's Ferry, almost directly north of the Cumberland; and Stone River, which takes its rise in the southern extremity of Rutherford and the eastern part of Campbell, and after traversing both of these and a portion of Davidson, enters the Cumberland about ten miles below the latter.

It is the western branch of the latter which flows past Murfreesboro, and constitutes the river of which such frequent mention must be made in all accounts of this battle.

No map I have ever yet seen represents correctly the position of this stream, and, of course, I had not myself time to trace it out, but when our line of battle was formed in front of the town on Wednesday morning, our left wing rested upon the river, and the men of VAN CLEVE'S Division filled their canteens with water from the same.

At this place the river flows almost in a northern direction, its course when passing the town being nearly due west. I noted accurately the position of the various brigades on Wednesday morning; but as there were so many complicated movements during the day, scarcely any brigade actually fighting in the same order in which it was first posted, I deem it unnecessary to mention the place of each.

Gen. McCOOK'S command, which is the right wing of the army, consists of three divisions, JOHNSON'S, DAVIS' and SHERIDAN'S, posted from right to left, in the order in which I have named them, JOHNSON'S and DAVIS' being thrown forward and to the right, so as to form a line which made a considerable angle with that of the remainder of the army.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S Division was withdrawn somewhat on the left, and acted as a reserve for the right of the centre, commanded by Gen. THOMAS; but two divisions were present, NEGLEY'S and ROUSSEAU'S, stationed from right to left in the order named—ROUSSEAU'S being somewhat withdrawn, and constituting the reserve on the centre. The left wing of the army, under the command of Gen. CRITTENDEN, was posted in the following order: PALMER on the right, WOOD in the centre, and VAN CLEVE on the left—a part of PALMER'S, and also VAN CLEVE'S being thrown slightly forward.

The enemy's line stretched transversely across Stone River, from the Lebanon pike on the right to the Franklin road on their left. At the beginning of the battle it was considerably overlapped by our own right, when McCOOK had got finally into position. HARDEE commanded the rebel left, consisting of CHEATHAM'S, McCOWN'S and WITHERS' Divisions, McCOWN being on the extreme left of the wing and CHEATHAM in the centre. The wing was reinforced on Tuesday night by the addition of CLAIBORNE'S, formerly BUCKNER'S, Division.

Bishop POLK led the rebel right, consisting of PRESTON SMITH'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S Divisions, and Lieut.-Gen. KIRBY SMITH led the divisions in the rebel centre. The Division of BRECKINRIDGE was on the extreme rebel right. Besides these, there were several independent detachments; but it is probable that with these, and the reinforcements afterwards received, the rebel army did not outnumber, even if it equalled, our own.

The field of battle in the centre, was mostly a plain, going toward Murfreesboro. There was a slight elevation of cleared ground on both sides of the turnpike, and some patches of woodland, sufficient to conceal the greater portion of our troops until they should be ready to advance.

Behind the woods concealing our foremost lines, and to the left of those which lie on the left of the turnpike, on open and slightly elevated ground, extending to the river. This formed the key to our entire position, *and it was here that the greater portion* of the wagons were packed for safety.

On the left, some corn-fields extended to the river, and on the other side of the stream rose a low, wooded hill.

The ground upon the right was a succession of dense cedar thickets, and spaces where the rocks came to the surface and nothing could grow, belts of tolerable timber, and small irregular-shaped fields. The pike and railroad ran near each other.

In the elevated open space which formed the key to our position from a point where our line of battle crossed both, a distance-post on the railroad indicates that it is just twenty-nine miles to Nashville. A number of houses were situated in different parts of the field, but none of them except the brick building of which the inside was burned out the day before played any important part.

The sun had not yet risen on Wednesday morning when the firing commenced upon the right. The First Missouri Battery, Capt. ESSROCK, and the First Illinois, Capt. HOUGHTALING, shelled the rebels out of a point of woods in front of SHERIDAN'S Division, which now slightly advanced. The enemy threw himself upon SHERIDAN with terrible energy, but was thrice repulsed.

Again he advanced with larger numbers and greater desperation than before, and SHERIDAN'S men were compelled for a moment to give ground. It was only a moment, however. The brave and noble SILL, assisted by other daring officers, soon rallied the retiring troops. The flashing banner of the stars once more advanced, and although SILL purchased the vic-

tory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from this quarter of the field.

It was a few minutes after 8 when this occurred, and at the same time the sun broke forth through some cold-looking clouds and flashed a clear, bright light over the field. There had not elapsed even time to remove the body of the dead General Sill, when all attention was directed to the extreme right.

Three divisions of the enemy, McCown's, Claiborne's and Cheatham's, had advanced in massive columns and charged impetuously upon Johnson and Davis. A portion of the infantry in Johnson's division immediately broke, almost, indeed, before they had taken their arms from the stack, and one of the batteries, Edgarton's, was taken before it fired the third round.

Poor Edgarton! It was not his fault. A truer, better, braver young man is seldom found than he. It was his greatest ambition to take part in a battle; and I remember well how often and how earnestly he deplored that separation from the old Third Division which prevented him from taking part in the battle of Perryville.

His hour came at last. It found him ready; but those upon whom he had a right to rely to give him timely notice of the enemy's arrival failed to do so, and ere his guns could be loaded and discharged three times, the rebel bayonets had swept away his men, and he himself fell wounded and bleeding into the hands of the foe.

The gallant and earnest Capt. Simonson fought like a hero as he is, and brought off all but two of his guns. Capt. Goodspeed strenuously endeavored, after firing several rounds, to save his cannon but could only succeed in getting away with two of them. Gen. Kirk, of Illinois, commanding one of the brigades in Johnson's Division, was severely wounded while endeavoring to rally his regiment.

The enemy succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in. A large number of officers of every grade were shot down while standing almost at the muzzles of the rebel muskets. The brigades and regiments rushed upon one another in disgraceful disorder, and the rout of the division became irretrievable.

I suppose I shall raise a storm about my head for saying so, but I can't, from all that I have heard, come to any other conclusion than that the right wing of our army was completely surprised, and that, too, under circumstances which should have rendered it particularly careful and vigilant.

Whether Gen. McCook or Gen. Johnson is to blame for this, impartial investigation will hereafter determine. At present the sentiment of the entire army is extremely hostile to both, and I imagine it will not be many days before there are important changes in the leadership of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, from Palmer's, Negley's and Rousseau's Divisions, were sent into the midst of the thickets to check the progress of the foe and rally the fugitives, but all in turn were either crushed by the flying crowds, broken by the impetuosity of the foe, and put to confused flight, or compelled to retire and extricate themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer.

The history of the combat in those dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see even the whole of his regiment, and no one will ever be able to tell who they were that fought bravest, and they who proved recreant to their trust.

I know there was some cowardice displayed, but I know, too, that there was shown by many officers and regiments as lofty a heroism as that which distinguished and immortalized the followers of Godfrey or the Cid; but, in spite of heroism and devotion, in spite of desperate struggles which marked every fresh advance of the foe, in spite of awful sacrifice of life on the part of the officers and soldiers of the Union army, the rebels steadily pushed forward and came nearer to the turnpike!

Nearly two miles and half the right wing of our army had been driven, and faintness of heart came over me as the destruction of our whole army seemed to stare us in the face; but the word went forth from Rosecrans, the flower of the left wing and centre to the right.

The right of Davis' Division, assailed at the same time as Johnson's, gave way simultaneously, and the route of the remainder seemed to follow as a matter of course. This left to Gen. Sheridan the task of repelling the hitherto successful onset of the foe. Never did man labor more faithfully than he to perform his task, and never was a leader seconded by more gallant soldiers.

His division formed a kind of pivot upon which the broken right wing turned in its flight, and its perilous condition can easily be imagined when the flight of Davis' Division left it without any protection from the triumphant enemy who now swarmed upon its front and right flank; but it fought until a fourth of its number lay bleeding and dying upon the field, and till both remaining Brigade Commanders, Col. Roberts and Col. Schaeffer, had met with the same fate as Gen. Sill; then it gave way, and as in almost every instance of the kind, retreat was changed to rout only less complete than that of the troops of Johnson and Davis.

All these divisions were now hurried back together into the immense cedar thickets which skirt the turnpike, and were hurried over toward the right and massed rank behind rank in an array of imposing grandeur along the turnpike and facing to the woods through which the rebels were advancing. The scene at this time was grand and awful as anything that I ever expect to witness until the day of judgment.

I stood in the midst and upon the highest point of the somewhat elevated space, being between the turnpike and the railroad, and forming the key to our entire position. Let the rebels once obtain possession of it, and the immense train of wagons parked along the turnpike, and the Union army was irretrievably ruined. Even its line of retreat would be cut off, and nothing could save it from utter rout, slaughter and capture—and yet each minute it became more plainly evident that all the reinforcements which had been hurried into the woods to sustain and rally the broken right wing, and check the progress of the enemy in that direction, had proved inadequate to the task, and had in turn been overthrown by the great mass which was struggling in inextricable disorder through the woods.

Such sounds as proceeded from that gloomy forest of pines and cedars were enough to appal with terror the stoutest hearts. The roar of cannon, the crashing of shot through the trees, the whizzing and bursting of the shells, the uninterrupted rattle of thirty thousand muskets, all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sound, as though all the thunders of heaven had been rolled together, and each individual burst of celestial artillery had been rendered perpetual. Above it all could be heard the wild cheers of the traitorous host, as body after body of our troops gave way and were pushed toward the turnpike.

Everything now depended upon the regiments and batteries which the genius of Rosecrans had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy when he should emerge from the woods in pursuit of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the route became visible, and a crowd of 10,000 fugitives, presenting every possible phase of wild and uncontrollable disorder, burst from the cedar thickets, and rushed into the open space between them and the turnpike. Among them all, perhaps, no half dozen members of the same regiment could have been found together.

Nearer and nearer came the storm, louder and louder resounded the tumult of battle. The immense train of wagons parked along the road, suddenly seemed instinct with struggling life, and every species of army vehicle preceded by frightened mules and horses rolled and rattled away pell-mell in an opposite direction, pressing onward. The shouts and cries of the terrified teamsters, urging their teams to the top of their speed, were now mingled with the billows of sound which swayed and surged over the field.

Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell among them, and scores were shot down; but still the number constantly increased by reason of the fresh crowd which burst every moment from the thickets. It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been massed together, as a sort of forlorn hope to withstand and, if possible, drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed or broken by the mass of fugitives.

From my position upon the elevated ground between the railroad and turnpike, I could view the whole scene, and with an intensity of interest and tumultuous emotion, which [illegible] express. I watched the [illegible] soldiers of the rebel [illegible] could enter the cedar [illegible], a tempest of iron [illegible] whistling all around my head, but for the first time since I began to participate in the transactions of this fearful war, they whistled and burst unheeded.

I make no pretensions to extraordinary physical courage. He who says that amid the horrors of a battle he experiences no feeling of awe, and sometimes a shrinking awe, is a falsifier, an idiot, or a madman. But at this time I could not have retired, even if I had been inclined; my feet were rooted to the spot; my gaze was fascinated and fixed in the quarter where I expected the enemy to appear, and had an earthquake rent the earth before me, I could not have moved from the spot until I knew from the testimony of my own eyesight whether or no the troops upon which rested the last hope of the Union army were like the rest to be beaten and overthrown. It was not in consequence of superior physical courage that I remained there, but from the mental impossibility of doing otherwise.

The flower of our troops were ranged in order here, and I had no fears for the result unless one of those unaccountable panics, which sometimes reign, even in an army of veterans, should seize upon our yet unbroken battalions. Yet there were men not liable to panic, men whose lofty courage and devotion to their country's cause, overcame and extinguished fear.

Col. Loomis was there with his immortal First Michigan Battery, and there was Stokes with the guns and equipments furnished by the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mendenhall and Guenther with their regular artillery, and the troops led by Gen. Wood, comprising some of the finest in the service, and the three famous brigades belonging to the old Third Division.

The 9th, the 17th, and the Regulars, which the daring valor of Rosecrans, assisted by the unflinching courage of Col. Scribner of the 38th Indiana, commanding the Ninth Brigade, and by the splendid abilities of Col. John Beatty of the 3d Ohio, commanding the 17th, had extricated from the woods, into which they had been sent to check the progress of the enemy, in a comparatively unbroken and undemoralized condition, a result which to one who knows something of the nature of that fearful combat in the woods, seems little short of miraculous.

Other illustrious corps were there also, whose patriotism and courage I should be glad, even at this early day, to celebrate, if one individual could have known and observed them all. Their zeal and sacrifices will yet be known and appreciated by a grateful nation.

With cool, calm courage Gen. Crittenden awaited the coming storm, and conspicuous among all the rest was the well-built form of the Commanding General, his countenance unmoved by the tumult around him, and his thoughtful and animated features expressing a high and patriotic hope, which acted like an inspiration upon every one that beheld him as he cast his eye over the grand array which he had mustered to repel the foe. He already felt himself master of the situation.

At last the long lines of the enemy emerged from the woods, rank behind rank, and, with a demoniac yell, intended to strike terror into the "Yankees," who stood before them, charged with fearful energy almost to the very muzzles of the cannon, whose dark mouths yawned upon them. A dazzling sheet of flame burst from the ranks of the Union forces, an awful roar shook the earth, a crash rent the air, the foremost lines of the rebel host were literally swept from the field, and seemed to melt away like snow-flakes before the flame; and then both armies were enveloped in a cloud of smoke which hid everything from the eye.

In the still visible ground between the pike and the railroad the tumult redoubled. Not knowing what would be the result of the strife which was raging under the great canopy of smoke that concealed the combatants, the flight of those in charge of wagons and ambulances became still more rapid and disordered. Thousands of fugitives from the right wing mingled with the teams, and frequently a mass of men, horses and wagons would be crushed and ground together. Every conceivable form of deadly missile whizzed and whirled and burst amid the crowd, and terror and dismay ruled uncontrollably.

The whole disordered mass rushed down as fast as possible toward the river, into which it plunged, pushing and struggling to the other side. The combat under that great cloud of smoke was somewhat similar to that in the woods. No one knew exactly what command there was. A shout, a charge, a rush of fire, a recoil, and then all for a time disappeared.

For ten minutes the thunder of battle burst forth from the cloud. When our battalions advanced they found no rebels between the woods and turnpike except the dead, the dying and the disabled. There were hundreds of these, and their blood soaked and reddened the ground.

Since the annihilation of the Old Guard in their charge at Waterloo, there has probably not been an instance of so great a slaughter in so short a time as during the repulse of the rebel left at Murfreesboro, and it will hereafter be celebrated in history as much as is the fierce combat which crushed forever the power and prospects of Napoleon.

The rebel left was now thoroughly repulsed, and our troops, emboldened by their success, pushed after them into the woods, driving them back in turn over a considerable portion of the ground which we at first occupied. The roar of our artillery sounded further and further off, as the different batteries moved on slowly after the retreating foe, and hostile cannon-balls no longer plowed up the earth around me.

But while the enemy was thus retiring from this portion of the field his cavalry made a most impudent dash upon another part of our lines. It will be recollected that when the great struggle was going on the wagon and ammunition trains had been hurried over the railroad toward Stone's River.

A part of them were collected in a low piece of ground upon our side of the stream, but a large number were driven across and placed together upon the higher ground beyond.

This presented an opportunity which the vigilant rebels could by no means neglect. The wagons on the other side were within range of the rifles of a whole brigade which was guarding those on the hither side, and point blank range of a dozen pieces of artillery which were near the river.

But, nothing daunted by this display of force, about 300 rebel horsemen came galloping around the bend of the river from the direction of the Lebanon Pike, cheered lustily as they approached, and made a bold strike for our wagons. The panic upon the other side was, if possible, worse than any that preceded it.

The teamsters who had so frantically driven across the river when the rebels were assailing our right, found that they had escaped Scylla only to fall into Charybdis. They no longer made even a pretence to save their teams, but jumped from their horses and ran for life. A considerable number were captured, but were afterward retaken.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Hardee was repulsed, and immediate danger in that quarter was over. We had succeeded in defending our right wing, but he had not gained our rear. Neither did he obtain the baggage and ammunition trains which he so much coveted.

One of his divisions had been less successful still. While the battle was raging on the right, a half-dozen or more pieces of artillery belonging to Palmer's Division kept up a continual fire upon the rebel lines in the direction of Murfreesboro, in order to prevent an advance from that quarter.

The division of the rebel Gen. Withers happened to be just in range of these cannon, which had been stationed here by Hardee in readiness to charge upon Palmer's Division, when that part of our line should be sufficiently weakened by the withdrawal of reinforcements for McCook. The position was a most uncomfortable one, and at every discharge of our artillery some of Withers' men bit the dust.

Goaded almost to madness by this slaughter of his helpless men, the rebel leader ordered a charge. His men advanced with great impetuosity, but their recklessness was of no avail against the few proud regiments that stood in their way. The sea might sooner hope by hurling its angry billows against them to break in pieces the solid rocks which confine it. The desperate assailants withdrew at last. Their loss must have been fearful, as they call it the bloodiest struggle of the day.

There was now a lull in the storm, and scarcely a volley of musketry or boom of cannon was heard for three-quarters of an hour. Some hoped that these bloody scenes were ended for the day, but the rebel leaders, disappointed by their failure to penetrate to our camp by way of the right wing, were preparing for a bold blow at the centre. All the reserves were attached to the centre of their army under Polk, and Bragg in person placed himself at the head of columns, and now was presented an imposing spectacle. The nature of the ground in their part of the field was such that every movement of either army could be distinctly seen.

The open fields toward Murfreesboro were smooth enough for a holiday parade ground. A fierce cannonade up the turnpike announced the onset, and the very woods out of which I had seen the rebel cavalry issue on Monday evening the first line of battle sallies forth. It came on in magnificent order and stretching away diagonally across a great sloping field of which I have so frequently spoken; its length seemed interminable. At a sufficient interval other lines deployed into the open ground parallel with the first, and ere the forward battalions were engaged a third line of battle came forth from the same wood. It seemed that our feeble lines in that direction must be crushed by the weight of those immense masses of living and moving men, but the watchful eye of Rosecrans had detected the rebel design, even before their first line of battle emerged from among the trees.

The Union army was like a set of chessmen in his hands, and its different brigades and divisions were moved about with as much facility as are pawns and pieces in the royal game. The least exhausted troops of the left and centre were hurried forward on the double-quick, to combat this new effort of the enemy, and even from the extreme left, where Van Cleve was posted, a brigade was brought over to take part in the defence. The same formidable array of batteries and battalions again confronted the foe as that upon which the violence of horse and corps had spent itself, and severe results followed.

Almost simultaneously a spot of fire leaped forth [illegible] of those opposite lines, and for a few minutes [illegible] stood like walls of stone, discharging their deadly [illegible] into each other's faces. [illegible] rebels seemed to charge, but a storm of lead and iron hail burst in their faces and all around them, sweeping them down as the long lines of Arabs which cross the Sahara are prostrated by the blast of the simoom. If their madness can be called bravery, [illegible], were those rebels brave. As if actuated by the hellish motive to do as much mischief as possible before they died, they rushed up to the very muzzles of our cannon and hurled their muskets at the heads of our artillery men; they also shouted demoniacally when their hearts were pierced by bullets, and tumbled to the earth while endeavoring to take another step in advance.

If either of the soldiers of the Union wavered before this onset, it was only for a moment; and forty minutes from the time the first rebel line marched forth all three of them had been dashed to pieces, and the survivors of the conflict flying in wild confusion over the slope, were disappearing in the depths of the wood. The battle was over.

Until 4 o'clock the rebels continued to fire a cannon or two from the direction of Murfreesboro as though in angry protest against their repulse, but when this ceased there was silence all over the field, so deep by contrast with the tumult of the battle that had waged all day, that it seemed oppressive and supernatural.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE BATTLE.

The Situation before Movement—Plan of Operations—The "Forward Movement"—The First Gun—Sharp Skirmishing on Saturday—Rest on the Sabbath—Advance on Monday—Dispositions for Battle on Tuesday.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Daily Commercial.

Stewartsboro, Tenn., on the Murfreesboro Pike,
Ten Miles Northeast of Murfreesboro,
Monday Evening, Dec. 29, 1862.

I write, to all appearances, upon the eve of a great battle. The Federal Army of the Cumberland and Rebel Army of Tennessee confront each other in battle array on either side of Stones River. The Union Army menaces the rebel hosts who defend Murfreesboro. We shall assail them with might and main to-morrow morning, God willing, if they stand. At sunset this evening they were formed in line of battle on the crests southeast of Stones River. It was reported by scouts that they were forwarding reinforcements from Shelbyville; so we look for battle, and yet we fear the enemy will not stand.

During the past forty-six days General Rosecrans was incessantly employed an average of more than sixteen hours per day. He rarely, if ever, retired before two o'clock in the morning, and very often not until four or five.

His vitality and powers of endurance were a constant theme of wonder to his staff. Scarce a day elapsed that some one did not admonish him that exhaustion must speedily follow such prodigious labor and privation of rest. But remonstrance had no more effect upon him than labor and care. He seemed ever fresh, vigorous and buoyant. His vitality appeared superior to every requisition he could make upon it; besides, his eye was upon everything. He generalized as carefully as he watched details. Nothing escaped his vigilance; and, as he said, he "never forgot anything, and would not have an officer about him who did."

Toward the termination of that period, however his exertions seemed to meet with promising requital. His army, in all its branches, was thoroughly recuperated, and was worked into a mobility not excelled by the magnificent Army of the Mississippi, confessedly the best in the nation; and stores for twenty-five days had been accumulated by the slow process of a single railway transportation. His troops were concentrated in front of Nashville, ready for defence or assault at any moment; an excellent army detective police was organized and in operation, so that the movements of the enemy were known to him within twelve to twenty-four hours after they had taken place.

His scouts and spies were so wisely selected by his Chief of Police, that they gathered true information from the foe, and disseminated that which was false, so that they were lulled into false security, believing it the design of Gen. Rosecrans to go into Winter quarters where he was encamped. And thus, while deluded with this belief, they detached a large force and sent it to Mississippi to assist Pemberton in resisting or attacking Gen. Grant.

It had been ascertained that Bragg's force did not at any time exceed 45,000 effectives of all arms. On the 24th of December, it had been depleted by the detachment of a portion of Forrest's Cavalry, sent to cut Grant's communication; of Morgan's Cavalry, pushed out to cut our own communication; and of one division, say 5,000 men, of Kirby Smith's Corps, which were ordered to reinforce the rebel army of Mississippi. Altogether, say 10,000 men. It now seemed the opportunity to strike. It was unfortunate that the Cumberland River was almost hopelessly unnavigable, so that it was of no possible advantage to us.

It was most desirable that it should become navigable for gunboats and supply steamers, that victory might be swiftly and continuously followed. But such a combination of advantages was not within the fair range of probability and movement was determined. The order was issued Christmas eve. The columns were to push out at dawn on Christmas morning. The order, however, obtained such wide publicity that it was countermanded before midnight, but it was renewed Christmas Day, and the movement begun on the morning of the 26th.

The situation then stood as follows: We occupied a line of some ten or twelve miles' extent on the southeasterly front of Nashville, facing Murfreesboro—the right resting on the right of the Franklin Pike, the centre swelling out to Brentwood, on the Nolinsville Pike; the left covered by Mill Creek, some six or eight miles from Nashville. Our outposts described an irregular semicircle, perhaps an average of nine miles from the city. The enemy faced us with an angle of cavalry videttes reaching from the front of Triune to Nolinsville, thence across to Beard's Mills, on the Lebanon and Murfreesboro Pike, midway between these two points. Kirby Smith's corps, with part of John H. Morgan's cavalry in front, held their right; Polk's corps, with Wheeler's cavalry brigade in front of Lavergne, was posted in their centre; and Hardee's corps, at Triune and Nolinsville, Wharton's cavalry in front of Nolinsville, constituted their left. Our respective outposts were separated by a space of about two miles.

Christmas night there was a brief "council of war" at the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans. It was assumed that there would be sharp skirmishing on the first day of the movement, but no heavy fighting. It was designed, however, to press the enemy so sharply that he would be compelled to resist in force, or fall back rapidly. The Commander urged upon his Generals, vehemently, to "press them hard; strike fast and sharply; give them no rest. Fight them; *fight them*—fight, I say!" "Father" Thomas looked grimly in his benevolent way, for awhile, but finally relaxed into merriment. "Bully" McCook's blue eyes twinkled until he relieved himself by the facetious suggestion that "he would be under the painful necessity of whipping my friend, Hardee."

Crittenden, proud and stately, said but little, but was emphatic enough in the conviction that there would be —— hard fighting if the enemy stood at all. Negley, full of martial ardor, expressed himself in complete readiness to move with all vigor; and quiet Sheridan, in his conclusive, undemonstrative way, silently considered the subject under discussion, apparently acquiescing in the settled plan, thinking it not worth while, doubtless, to occupy time with expressions of any particular opinions. The main business in hand, however, had been concluded in a serious and somewhat eager way between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Thomas, before the introduction of any promiscuous colloquy, so that the technical term, "Council of War" was really not applicable. In fact, such a thing as a regular council of war is not precisely according to the habits or disposition of the commander of the department.

It was assumed, generally, that if the enemy proposed to fight, he would probably meet us on Steward's Creek, in the rear of Lavergne, and our columns were disposed to move down the Wilson, Nolinsville, Murfreesboro and Jefferson pikes. A brigade was detached to move down Wilson's Pike to protect our right, while Negley should endeavor to turn the enemy's left and get into his rear, McCook's Corps pressing directly upon Hardee at Nolinsville and Triune, Crittenden pushing down the Murfreesboro and Jefferson pikes. These dispositions were subsequently modified by circumstances. Our flanks, of course, were protected by strong detachments of cavalry. Before the assembly separated, Gen. Rosecrans again urged upon officers present to "Fight! Spread out your skirmishers far and wide; keep pushing ahead; expose their nests; fight; keep fighting!! and they will not stand it."

Little sleep that night, I ween. Excitement banished drowsiness. The tumult and confusion of preparation made slumber next to impossible.

At dawn of the 26th, our gallant troops broke up camp with wild shouts and streamed along the highways in magnificent panoply. It needed only sunshine to burnish their polished steel. A strong and steady rain poured down upon them, but not furious enough to quench their ardor. It was not long before they pressed upon the enemy. First, a sombre horseman was disturbed; then groups of fleet steeds, scurrying swiftly through the evergreen copse, over the hills and far away. Now and then a fierce bullet whistled through the leafless branches of the forest, but still the torrent swept onward—"up South," as "Bully" McCook says of this rugged region. It was high noon before the sullen boom of cannon thumped the heavy atmosphere.

Gen. Rosecrans and his Staff had mounted but a half hour before. They were winding about the highways of the city, when the sullen reverberation of cannon excited every ear. "Only shelling skirmishers," and yet the thunder of hostile guns quickened pulsation; every rider straightened in his saddle, and his steed impulsively struck into a sharper trot. As we proceeded, the fire waxed brisker on the right. It was obvious that McCook had stirred up the fox, and his pack was opening among the hills in full cry. We were too far away to catch the full scope of the music. Now, however, a whole tone thundered from our own front. We were on the Murfreesboro pike, behind Crittenden. Something appeared [illegible]. The General [illegible] stony a hill, and the [illegible] cavalcade stretched out into an aboriginal [illegible] canter. We [illegible] Carr," [illegible] about 3 o'clock the General [illegible] quarters for the night [illegible] of the Staff was designated to accompany him. I [illegible] option to return to camp [illegible] the flag to "follow my leader."

We reconnoitred the country for awhile, and then struck through a stony lane for Nolinsville. The General is [illegible] —— for going ahead. He is a skillful geographer, and a good woodsman, with rarely developed organ of locality. It is pardonable, under the circumstances, to insinuate that darkness, bridle paths, an unexplored country, a hilly and rugged surface, were too much even for him. By 3 o'clock the cavalcade brought up all standing in a narrow lane, flanked by stone fences, with gate in front and a barn on the right. It was our deliberate opinion we were lost. A score of [illegible] made fruitless efforts to find us for our own benefit.

An old woman, frightened out of her wits, didn't know the roads; she'd "never bin three miles any way from thar," and then she went on to make us comfortable by informing us that "Dick McCann and his cavalree (rebel) had been along this ere way about an hour ago." After awhile, a tenant of the veritable Dick was routed out of his cabin, and pressed into service as a guide. After another hour's ride we found ourselves at McCook's quarters, at Nolinsville—comfortable quarters, too. A bivouac under stately trees, in front of a huge pile of blazing cedars. Gen. McCook reported the results of movements.

His column had marched steadily down the road, with skirmishers spread out widely. The enemy had resisted sharply, but were steadily driven with slight injury to us. Just beyond Nolinsville they posted a gun upon a cannonading point, and threatened serious resistance. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, in front, sent Col. [illegible]'s Brigade to flank the piece, and the One Hundred and First Ohio, by a gallant dash, captured it with its caisson. Our loss was two killed and five or six wounded. The trophy was taken from Georgians, and was inscribed "Shiloh." The Generals were delighted with the conduct of the One Hundred and First, whose first demonstration under fire was so brilliantly signalized. The conduct of all the troops that day was superb.

Some other time I may describe that harassing and adventurous ride through that rugged and dreary forest. After losing our way three times, wandering through the bewildered mazes of the forest until (as we subsequently discovered) we had about struck the rebel picket line, we finally, at 2 o'clock A. M., reached camp, hungry and exhausted. We had ridden 48 miles since 11½ o'clock the previous morning, without gratifying hunger.

Gen. Crittenden had advanced to Lavergne without opposition, the rebels receding rapidly before his advanced skirmishers. Battle on Saturday was promised, and dispositions were made for it. At daybreak our columns were again in motion. The morning was heavy, and a pall of mist settled drearily on the forest. It was 9½, perhaps, when the first heavy gun was heard in the distance. Directly there was another, and another, and a dozen in succession, in Crittenden's front; then one, two, three distant booms away over on the left. That was McCook. The day wore away, and nothing was heard but desultory firing. The enemy continued to retire as we advanced, skirmishing sharply, but there was no battle.

At 10 o'clock, Gen. Rosecrans was ready to return to quarters. Gen. McCook had received orders to move upon Hardee at Triune at sunrise. His parting with his commander was deeply impressive. "With the blessing of God, General," said McCook, "I will whip my friend Hardee to-morrow." "God bless you," echoed the General, and a moment later our cavalcade was sweeping down the pike through darkness so dense that a horse seemed a mass of shapeless indistinctness.

At 4 o'clock Col. Hazen's and Col. Beatty's (Nineteenth Ohio) Brigades, of Palmer's Division, on the extreme left, had driven the enemy across the bridge over Steward's Creek, on Jefferson pike, and prevented them from destroying it. A brigade in Wood's Division, consisting of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, Ninth Indiana and Sixth Kentucky, had also driven the enemy under Gen. Maney across the bridge over the same creek on Murfreesboro pike, so rapidly that Maney was unable to destroy that structure, so that the bridges, both highly important, were in our possession. Our cavalry, under Col. John Kennett, likewise succeeded in cutting off and capturing 36 of John Morgan's Alabama Cavalry, killing and wounding several. The Anderson Cavalry on the right also distinguished itself.

Our loss in these affairs was three killed and twenty-six wounded. Meantime all our columns had closed up. Negley's and Rousseau's Divisions of Thomas' Corps, which had moved on the right on the 27th, were moved across Nolinsville pike to the centre, and took position on the north and west banks of Steward's Creek, between the latter pike and the Murfreesboro pike. The left wing and centre now held the north and west side of the stream, and the rebel pickets were scattered thickly along the crests of the opposite bank, threatening to resist our crossing.

Information brought by scouts indicated intention on the part of the enemy to stand at last. Hardee was reported retreating from Triune to Murfreesboro, McCook having passed him closely. The retreat upon that line seemed to signify concentration for battle on the east bank of Stone River, otherwise Hardee would have fallen back upon the direct road to Shelbyville. Thus the situation developed at midnight.

Before sunrise the weather became settled, but it was soon understood that Gen. Rosecrans would not order battle on the Sabbath unless he was attacked. The enemy's pickets appeared numerously on the opposite side of Steward's Creek, and picket firing was sustained all day. During the afternoon the General went to the extreme point to reconnoitre the ground, which it appeared would be bitterly contested on Monday morning. A group of mounted men and a battery were plainly visible on a crest a mile from the bridge, and pickets in the forest, but the enemy made no hostile demonstration.

It was strange they did not open fire upon our numerous escort. Darkness fell upon us again without battle. Surely the morning would bring it, *if* at all. The position opposite seemed so strong that it was wild, almost, to imagine that the rebels would yield it without a serious struggle, so our troops bivouacked in line of battle, a half a mile from the creek.

Headquarters, meantime, had been advanced to Lavergne. Monday (this) morning arrived. We expected sunrise would be saluted with a furious roar of cannon. The troops were under arms at 4 o'clock, and at daylight they began to advance. At 8 o'clock Gen. Rosecrans moved to the front, and at 9 we heard the first gun in Gen. Negley's front. A deliberate cannonading from two or three guns was sustained a half hour or more. Parsons' Fourth United States Artillery was surely shelling the woods on the opposite side of Steward's Creek. The enemy did not respond. Gen. Rosecrans halted at Crittenden's headquarters until noon, when he pushed forward to the bridge and remained there until dark.

Meantime, our whole force had been moved across the creek and were moving on toward Murfreesboro. Dispatches from Gen. McCook announced that at 12½ o'clock his advance, under Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, had reached Lane's store, on the "Bully Jack" road, about eleven miles northwest of Murfreesboro. Later in the evening Gen. Crittenden reported the enemy in line of battle on the east side of Stone River. Still later, Gen. McCook reported that his advance was in sight of Murfreesboro, and that the enemy were drawn up for battle, and reinforcements were coming to them from Shelbyville. The indications were now unmistakable, and their effect was visible in the nervous development of the Generals who assembled at Bridge's house for consultation. There was no hesitation anywhere.

Dispositions for battle were ordered at once. Gen. McCook was directed by dispatch to form two of his divisions in two lines, with one division in reserve, sending a force down to Salem, on his right, to reconnoitre and prevent flanking movements. Gen. Negley's Division was directed to form in front in the centre, in two lines, Rousseau's Division supporting; and Crittenden's Corps, on the extreme left, was disposed like McCook's, two brigades moving to the left on Jefferson pike, to protect the left flank and the bridge across Steward's Creek. Cavalry, under Gen. D. S. Stanley, were also directed to guard well the right, and another detachment, under Col. John Kennett, was assigned to similar service on the left. Thus the order of battle for the morrow.

Headquarters were established on the southeast side of Steward's Creek, and, after a hasty supper, Gen. Rosecrans and part of his Staff pushed to the front, on the Murfreesboro pike, where he expects to remain until the great event shall have been decided.

At this hour, now far into the morning of the 30th December, although pitchy dark, the clatter of axes is heard in the distance away up on Steward's Creek. It is Morton's lusty pioneers constructing a bridge for the passage of troops and artillery. A little while ago a message came back from the General, requiring St. Clair Morton to send forward a battalion of axemen, and the solemn tramp of their nervous feet now echoes along the flinty highway. The darkness resounds with strange ominous sounds, and the dank atmosphere bears along its sluggish currents the cloak of preparation for slaughter. Three hours hence the bloody work will have begun.

Fast Ships for the Navy—The Engineer-in-Chief.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 1st inst. you refer your readers to a communication charging the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy with gross mismanagement, incompetency, and, in a disguised manner, with want of integrity in his official acts. If "Vindex" had stated facts only, I would be the last man to object; but knowing some of his statements, and the inferences to be drawn from them, to be errors, I beg leave to ask a small space in your columns to correct them. When he says there is not a factory of any size in the United States, driven by steam, which does run or can run successfully without a "cut-off," (in the sense in which he uses the term,) he simply states what is not true, as I shall proceed to show.

There are two large factories, called flour mills, in this City, owned by Messrs. Hecker & Brother, which have been run successfully for some time, and are still running so without "cut-offs;" that is to say, running with an expansion of the steam of only one-quarter (times, produced by the lap of the slide-valve. The variable cut-off valves have [illegible] after numerous unsuccessful trials made in the [illegible] manner, resulting in their failure to produce any economy in the fuel. The cut-off in the larger mill were of the most approved kind, as were the engines, made to meet all objections regarding efficiency. The proprietors of the mills now certify that their coal consumption is no more without cut-offs than with. They are using in both mills about four hundred horse-power.

The statement made by "Vindex," that Mr. Isherwood had published in a book, "that there was no advantage in using a cut-off in steam engines, and that all the engineers in the world, from James Watt down, were ignorant in comparison with the author of that blue book"—I have been unable to find in it; but I do find the following:

"The simplification of steam engines—marine ones particularly—is of the first consequence to success and cheapness, and if it can be shown that complicated variable expansion gear with a wide range and the ability to cut off very short, does not economize fuel more than simple fixed kinds, cutting off longer and attached to smaller cylinders doing the same work with the power graduated by the throttle, then a great step will have been taken in the right direction."

This extract, Mr. Editor, is the strongest one I can find condemning the use of cut-offs. It will be observed that it condemns only certain complicated kinds, which he has proved practically and experimentally to be useless, over and above the more simple ones. The whole effort of Mr. Isherwood seems to have been to show that Mariotte's law of the expansion of the gases, cannot be made available in the steam engine, except to a very limited extent; and he has proved experimentally on a steamboat engine with Sickles' cut-off attached, that the most economical point, all things considered, of cutting off, is at three-tenths from the end of the stroke. Now, this point of cutting off in the slide valve engine, is effected in the most perfect manner, by what is termed in engineering parlance, "the lap of the valve," thus obviating the necessity of an independent cut-off valve, or any complicated contrivance for making the slide-valve cut-off shorter than that point of the stroke, viz.: seven-tenths from the beginning. Moreover, nearly all the best engineering talent in the world have adopted the slide-valve as being the best for screw engines, and as it has been decided by the best naval officers, that screw steamers are the best for fighting ships, therefore, although Mr. Isherwood may be the factotum in the Bureaux of Engineering and Construction at Washington, he is not "unsupported by men of recognized knowledge in the world," nor is he dogmatical, "in the face of notorious innumerable facts to the contrary."

Have I not shown, Mr. Editor, sufficient error in Vindex's communication to make the candid reader doubt the general correctness of the whole? If Congress shall order that we have a few fast ships in the navy, and they will provide by law that the qualities necessary for speed shall not be sacrificed to accommodate other qualities desirable, but impossible to retain, then we will have ships that will beat the world.

CRUCIS.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

A Jubilee Among the Negroes on the First—The President's Emancipation Proclamation—How the Soldiers Enjoyed the Day—Cultivation of the Plantations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Port Royal, S. C., Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

Yesterday, the first day of the new year, 1863, was an important day to the negroes here, and one of which they will long retain the remembrance as the first dawn of freedom. Upon that day President Lincoln's Proclamation of freedom to the negroes went into effect, and in view of this Gen. Saxton, the Military Governor of South Carolina, issued the following:

A HAPPY NEW-YEAR'S GREETING TO THE COLORED PEOPLE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

In accordance, as I believe, with the will of our Heavenly Father, and by direction of your great and good friend, whose name you are all familiar with, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, on the 1st day of January, 1863, you will be declared "forever free."

When, in the course of human events, there comes a day which is destined to be an everlasting beacon-light, marking a joyful era in the progress of a nation and the hopes of a people, it seems to be fitting the occasion that it should not pass unnoticed by those whose hopes it comes to brighten and to bless. Such a day to you is January 1, 1863. I therefore call upon all the colored people in this department to assemble on that day at the headquarters of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, there to hear the President's Proclamation read, and to indulge in such other manifestations of joy as may be called forth by the occasion. It is your duty to carry this good news to your brethren who are still in Slavery. Let all your voices, like merry bells, join loud and clear in the grand chorus of liberty—"We are free," "We are free,"—until listening, you shall hear its echoes coming back from every cabin in the land—"We are free," "We are free."

R. SAXTON,
Brig.-Gen. and Military Governor.

In obedience to this call, some 3,000 negroes—men, women and children—assembled at Camp Saxton, the camp of the First South Carolina Volunteers, near Beaufort, to celebrate the day with a barbecue. The steamer Boston was sent to Hilton Head at an early hour in the morning, to bring up all the negroes who wished to participate in the jubilee, some three hundred of whom went from here; the remainder were brought from Beaufort on the steamer *Flora*, or made their way to the scene on foot from the several plantations. As each boat-load of "contrabands" arrived, they were formed in line and, preceded by the Band of the Eighth Maine Regiment, marched to a grove of noble oaks, where was erected the speakers' stand. The proceedings commenced with a prayer from Rev. Mr. Fowler, Chaplain of the First South Carolina Volunteers, followed by a speech from Dr. Brisbane, and the reading of the President's Proclamation. Gen. Saxton, Rev. Mr. French and several others then addressed the assembly, after which was delivered an original ode composed for the occasion by Prof. Zachos. The most interesting part of the ceremonies was the presentation to the regiment, by Rev. Mr. French, of a set of colors sent from Dr. Cheever's church, at New-York. They were received in behalf of the regiment by Col. T. W. Higginson, their commander. During these ceremonies a barbecue of ten oxen had been prepared, which, together with several barrels of sweetened water, stood ready to be attacked by the ebony crowd. The negroes were accommodated at rudely constructed tables, upon which were ranged rows of tin-ware, and were served by the officers of the regiment. The contrabands went right in for enjoyment, and their faces were soon glistening with grease and happiness. Some of them were provident, and what meat they could not eat they crammed into their pockets. They all seemed to enjoy themselves hugely, and evidently enjoyed the roast beef more than the oratory. They understood it better.

In comparison with the number of negroes here this assemblage was not large. The fact is, that most of the negroes do not understand the meaning of this jubilee; they do not realize the occasion; the future is all obscure and uncertain and they would wait before giving way to too much joy. Some of them, too, I am inclined to think, looked upon the whole affair with a shade of suspicion, and preferred to stay away. This idea arose in my mind from the following incident: I read Gen. Saxton's address to my negro servant, Sam, a very "intelligent contraband," and asked him if he wished to "join in the jubilee." But no, Sam did not want to go—his wife was sick, and he wanted "no whisky and feasting." I tried then to impress upon his mind the importance of the day, and told him, with all the solemnity that I could master, that from that day forward he was forever free; but he only replied with a broad grin and a shake of the head—"I aint no fool, Massa; I know what dat means." "What does it mean, Sam?" But Sam did not want to tell. Upon my repeating the question, however, and insisting upon an answer, he stepped to the corner of the room, and taking up the broom, stood in the position of shouldered arms, at the same time slowly shaking his head in a very meaning way. This expressive pantomime explained more eloquently than words that they wanted to put a musket in his hands and enlist him in the South Carolina Volunteers, but in vulgar parlance, he couldn't see it. His fears were groundless, but the action was so ludicrous that I could not refrain from a hearty fit of laughter.

New-Year's day was observed by the soldiers in a few of the camps here and at Beaufort by target-shooting, games of base-ball, and the usual amusing sports of climbing a greased pole, wheelbarrow races, sack races, &c., which, though a little old, always provoke more or less laughter and good-natured fun. In the evening the Provost Guard Minstrels and the Third Rhode Island Minstrels each gave a concert, and entertained a large audience with songs, solos and dances. I attended the exhibition of the latter, which took place in the upper story of the commissary building, used on the Sabbath as a church, where the Chaplains of the several regiments officiate in turn. The room was crowded, and the entertainment was in every respect very good. The dancing, especially, was excellent. I will back our dancer, Mr. Campbell, against any professional in a Metropolitan troupe. Beside these minstrel bands, which are all composed of privates, we have also a theatre at Bay Point, with a stock company of first-rate actors, privates of the Third Rhode Island Regiment. It is a striking instance of what varied material our army is composed, that one regiment is capable of supplying the histrionic, musical and artistic talent requisite to put a play upon the stage, and do it well too.

Gen. Saxton has lately issued the following General Order regarding the system to be hereafter pursued in the cultivation of the plantations. Some kind of system is what has been most needed heretofore, and the following plan supplies the deficiency and will no doubt work well:

Headquarters, Beaufort, S. C.,
December 20, 1862.

General Orders No. 12.—The following system of labor for the cultivation of the plantations in this Department, having been proposed by the Superintendents of the Second Division, is adopted by the entire Department, and all the Superintendents are hereby directed to conform strictly to its requirements.

1. The negroes are to be responsible for planting and cultivating sufficient corn and potatoes for their own subsistence. For this purpose, land will be allotted to them as follows:

To each working hand, one acre and two tasks for corn; two tasks for potatoes.

To each child, one task for corn; one-quarter task for potatoes.

The allotments to be made in such field or fields as the Superintendent may select, but in such manner that, when all the tasks in any field or fields are allotted, they shall be contiguous one to another, so as to avoid intermediate spaces of uncultivated land.

The plowing on these allotted tasks is to be done by the use of the plows and oxen, mules or horses of the plantation, and to be conducted by a plowman appointed by the Superintendent, and acting under his direction exclusively. The distribution of manure, which is to be furnished by the negroes, also to be made by the use of the carts and working animals of the plantation. The plowman to act as foreman when his services are not needed in plowing, and to be responsible to the Superintendent for the care of the plows and working animals, and to be paid for his services at the rate of thirty cents a day.

2. In exchange for the use of the Government lands and working animals, and the services of the plowman, the negroes are to plant and cultivate, in addition to the allotments above stated, as many acres of land as will produce corn enough for the subsistence of the plantation mules and horses, for the use of the Superintendent of the District in which the plantation is situated, and also for the subsistence of old or disabled persons for whom no other provision can be made. This additional land is to constitute a part of the negro allotment, or to be annexed pro rata to each; and to be at the rate of six acres for every mule or horse belonging to the plantation or used by the Superintendent—one acre for the Superintendent himself, one acre and a half for the ploughman, and one acre for every old or disabled person.

When the crop of corn is gathered in, each negro is to contribute, for the purposes mentioned, such a part of the total produce of that negro's allotment as will make the portion contributed bear the same relation to the total produce that the land annexed, as aforesaid, bears to the entire allotment.

3. For the raising of cotton, the negroes are to agree as to the number of tasks or acres they will each plant and cultivate, and these tasks or acres will be allotted in such field or fields as the Superintendent may select; but in such manner that, when all the tasks or acres in any field or fields are allotted, they shall be contiguous one to another, so as to avoid intermediate spaces of uncultivated land.

The negroes will be paid for work done on the cotton fields at the rate of twenty-five cents a day; the following standards to be used in determining what shall constitute a fair day's work:

In plowing, three acres.
In listing, without the use of the plow, in light land, one task and a half; in heavy land, one task.
In listing, after the ground has been broken by a plow, two tasks.
In banking, when no plowing is done, one task and a half; when a plow is used, two tasks.
In planting, four tasks, or one acre.
In the first hoeing, two tasks.
In the first hauling, two tasks.
In the second hoeing, two tasks.
In the second hauling, two tasks.
In the third hauling, when needed as in light land, two tasks.

For picking the cotton, the negroes will be allowed two and one-half cents per pound as picked, or weighed with the seed; a part of this allowance, say one-half a cent, to be regarded as payment for the labor of picking, and the remaining two cents as additional to the daily wages, and offered to encourage faithful and thorough cultivation.

If any negro fails to do the work required to be done on his task, within a given time specified by the Superintendent, he is to call in such other laborers as he may select to do that work, and pay them for it instead of the person to whom the task was allotted.

If any negroes, able to labor in the cotton fields, or to perform the general plantation work, should decline doing so, and should at the same time occupy houses or cultivate lands on the plantation, they shall pay a rent, to be determined by the Superintendent, but not to exceed two dollars per month for each house, and the land allotted to such negroes, according to the above regulations.

4. The foreman on the plantation will have the general oversight, under the direction of the Superintendent, of all work done in the cotton fields, and will make a true report to the Superintendent, from day to day, of any delinquencies that may fall under his notice. He will also have charge of the plantation buildings and implements, and see that the plowman takes proper care of the working animals, and that the field-minder attends to his special duties. For this service, when it occupies all his time, he will be paid at a rate not exceeding ten dollars a month, and, when he does not give his whole time to this service, his wages will be reduced at the discretion of the Superintendent.

5. Mechanics, field-minders, cattle-minders, cart-men, boatmen, nurses, and others engaged in necessary job-work on the plantation, will be employed and paid as at present. By order of

R. SAXTON, Brig.-Gen'l and Military Governor.
S. Willard Saxton, Capt. & Act'g Ass't. Adjut. Gen.

It has given very general satisfaction here to know that Capt. J. J. Elwell is to return to this Department, as Chief Quartermaster, upon Gen. Hunter's Staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He has made a host of friends here, all of whom will be pleased to see him back in his former position of Chief Quartermaster.

The mention of Capt. Elwell's name, in a comparison unfavorable to him by the correspondents of the New-York *Herald* at this place, has been very severely commented upon by many officers and civilians, by whom he is beloved for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart. The statement is so manifestly unjust that it needs no refutation among his friends here, where he is looked upon as a high-toned, honorable man, in whom both Gens. Hunter and Mitchel placed the highest confidence.

D. J. S.

The Present Condition of Charleston.

The following is an extract of a letter from a foreign gentleman, dated Charleston, S. C., December 13, 1862:

"We arrived at Charleston four days after leaving New-York, and, although I had not made myself any illusions, yet I did not expect to find this city such as it is, in truth, at first, and particularly in certain quarters, it seems like a vast cemetery, and there are scarcely two or three streets sufficiently animated to dispel this impression.

Ever since the beginning of the blockade, every day some families moved away to retire into the interior, and of late this emigration has become almost general. All who have been able to follow this movement, men, women, old men and children, have gone, and I believe, to-day, there are not twenty ladies left in the place. Consequently, there can be nothing more sad, I assure you, than these fine streets, in which you often do not meet ten persons in their entire length; nothing so sad as these fine houses without life, their balconies and gardens deserted, and their windows closed—silent and funereal, as though death had passed there! Add to this the fact that nearly one-third of the city is in ruins, the effect of the terrible fire which devastated Charleston about a year ago, and you will scarcely have an idea of the sad spectacle that presented itself to the eyes here on every side. The more sad for me, as the transition had been so sudden, and I had my mind still full of New-York," &c.

—The St. Paul *Union* publishes a long defence of Col. Aldrich from the charges which have recently been made against him. It comprises letters from President Lincoln, Secretaries Chase, Smith and Stanton, who express perfect confidence in Mr. Aldrich's probity and high sense of honor.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED INDICTMENT OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Marshal Murray Testifies Before the Grand Jury, and the Bill is Dismissed.

There has been a good deal of talk in certain quarters about the Grand Jury of this County finding an indictment against EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, in connection with the alleged "arbitrary arrests," of which so much has been heard, and upon which Gov. SEYMOUR amplifies so largely in his Message. The Grand Jury of last month had the subject under consideration, and examined several witnesses in relation thereto, but failed to find an indictment. The Grand Jury impanneled in the Oyer and Terminer last week took up the investigation anew, and, among other witnesses, summoned United States Marshal MURRAY. Mr. MURRAY appeared before the Jury yesterday, and gave a full and detailed account of the action of the Government in connection with these arrests, the mode of procedure, and the causes of complaint. At the conclusion of Mr. MURRAY's examination, the Grand Jury immediately dismissed the bill in the case under consideration, and several of the jurors expressed their regret that they had not the power to indict the complainants themselves. This will probably end the farce.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

WHAT CONSTITUTES LARCENY.—A case was tried in this Court yesterday morning, involving a nice point of law as to what constitutes larceny. JESSE BRIERAY was placed on trial under an indictment for stealing $100 from OWEN MULLEN. It appeared from the testimony of the complainant, that he was owing the prisoner $15, and in making payment gave him a $100 bill in mistake for a $10 bill. MULLEN did not discover his mistake until several hours afterward, when he returned to have it corrected, and BRIERAY denied that any mistake had been made.

There was no positive proof of the mistake beyond the testimony of the complainant, and Mr. SPENCER, for the defence, argued and requested the Court to rule that, even if the mistake were proved, and BRIERAY actually received the $100, it could not be larceny, for the reason that BRIERAY had a lien on the bill to the amount of $10, and no man could be indicted for stealing that of which he was part owner. He also claimed, as a legal defence against any other than a civil suit, that even if the prisoner had no lien on the bill, he could not be charged with stealing what was voluntarily tendered to him, unless it were proved that he discovered the mistake immediately on receiving the money, and then and there formed the resolution to appropriate it to his own use.

The Judge declined to rule the case out of Court, and allowed it to go to the jury, who returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

MAGGIE MCMANUS was then placed at the bar, on a charge of shoplifting, and after impanneling a jury the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

International Relief Committee.

The International Relief Committee will meet to-day at 11 o'clock, on board of the ship *Geo. Griswold*, at Pier No. 9, East River, when appropriate remarks will be made by prominent gentlemen invited for the occasion. The vessel sails to-morrow.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations:

Cash, through W. C. Bryant	$5 00
W. J. McKnight, Danville, Ky.	5 00
Samuel Sloan	100 00
Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.	250 00
English workingmen, Mansfield, Ohio, through H. B. Claflin	50 00
Total	$410 00
Previously reported	107,974 07
Total	108,384 07

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL AFFRAY IN THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE VICTIM.—Coroner WILDEY was yesterday called to the house No. 272 Mott-street, to take the *ante-mortem* examination of JOHN CONNOLLY, who was dangerously beaten on the night of the 1st instant, while in a drinking-place in Thirty-sixth-street, near First-avenue. On reaching the house, the injured man was found to be in a delirious state, and therefore his statement of the occurrence could not be obtained. Fortunately, however, for the ends of justice, the attendance of several persons who were with CONNOLLY at the time he received his injuries was secured, and their evidence taken. PETER KIERNAN, of No. 105 Allen-street, testified that, on New-Year's night his brother, the injured man and two others, stepped into a porter-house in Thirty-sixth-street, and there met EDWARD JONES, a cartman, with a party of friends. A conversation was opened between the two parties, when JONES remarked, "I can lick any d—d man there is in the room," and directly afterward he struck the witness in the face with his fist, knocking him down. JONES then left, but returned in a few minutes, accompanied by about fifteen men, and, the quarrel being renewed, CONNOLLY was struck on the head with an iron wrench or hinge, about eighteen inches long, in the hands of JONES, felling him to the floor. JONES was then seized, and the weapon wrested from him before he could use it again. He and his party soon decamped, and CONNOLLY was taken home, where he has since been gradually growing worse. Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON examined the victim, and found a scalp wound over the anterior portion of the left parietal bone one and a half inches in length, and about an inch to the right. Dr. BOUTON also found CONNOLLY suffering with brain symptoms, and, in his opinion, he is dangerously wounded. The jury found a verdict against JONES, who was subsequently arrested by Officer JOHNSON, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on Coroner WILDEY's warrant, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries. The prisoner is 22 years of age, and resides at No. 130 East Thirty-seventh-street.

IMMIGRATION AT THIS PORT IN 1862.—From the annual statements now in course of preparation by Mr. B. CASSERLY, the General Agent and Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration, the following figures have been compiled: The total number of passengers arrived at this port from foreign ports during the year 1862, amounts to 103,264, against 89,311 in 1861, 105,662 in 1860, 85,602 in 1859, and 84,236 in 1858. Of these passengers there were aliens, in 1862, 76,306, against 65,791 in 1861, 105,162 in 1860, 79,322 in 1859, and 78,589 in 1858. Since the organization of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration in 1847, there arrived at this port until Dec. 31, 1862, 2,511,916 alien passengers, for whom commutation money has been paid. The nationalities of these emigrants in 1862 were as follows: Ireland 32,217, England 7,975, Scotland 602, Wales 1,862, Germany 27,740, Denmark 1,680, Switzerland 1,234, France 1,187, Sweden 653, Italy 487, Holland 455, Belgium 193, West Indies 156, Spain 124, South America 68, Nova Scotia 67, Poland 50, Russia 46, Sardinia 30, Canada 23, Norway 23, China 15, Portugal 12, Mexico 12, Sicily 9, Greece 4, Turkey 3, East Indies 1. The entire emigration from Great Britain and Ireland in the last fifteen years amounts to 1,586,185 souls, including 1,105,850 from Ireland, and from Germany 1,034,454. Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, the President of the Commission, is the only Commissioner now in office who has held that position since 1847.

COLORED VS. FILTHY.—The Sixth-avenue Railway Company has in its employ many conductors, whose duty, among others, it is to thrust from the cars of that line all colored persons of whatever age, sex or condition. At the same time, (as has happened twice within a week under our own observation,) that they put off from their cars well-dressed and modest colored women, they permit creatures whose heads are filthy, whose breath is poisonous with putrid rum, whose clothing is ragged and offensively soiled, to ride unmolested, by the side of our wives, our daughters, and our citizens generally. It is an outrage upon decency, upon public comfort and public health, and we call upon the conductors of that road in general, and conductor No. 40 in particular, to see to it that as decent old women who are several shades blacker than he, are thrust rudely by him from his car, he shall henceforth permit no more half-drunken loafers, such as yesterday applauded his rudeness to a colored woman old enough to be his mother, to annoy his passengers and render a trip in his car one of mental uneasiness and physical discomfort.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Mercantile Library Association have issued their annual bulletin for 1862, containing a list of the principal additions to the library during the past year. The new books include a choice variety in all departments of writing, and the list itself is a catalogue of the American literature of 1862. Among the principal works may be mentioned Boyd's *Country Parson's* writings, Barrett's *Old Merchants*, Mrs. Browning's *Last Poems*, Burton's *City of the Saints*, Du Chaillu's *Equatorial Africa*, Dr. Cumming's *Works*, Dr. Guthrie's works, Thornbury's *Diary*, Irving's *Life and Letters*, Frank Moore's *Rebellion Record*, Thackeray's *Life of Turner* and White's *National Hymns*, besides all the popular new novels of Mrs. Wood, Thackeray, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Gaskell, Victor Hugo, Ruffini, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Stoddard, Lever, Trollope, Sala, Shirley Brooks, Kimball and Miss Yonge. The surplus copies of the most popular works in the library are offered for sale at low prices. Nearly four hundred dollars' worth of such volumes were disposed of last year. The prices affixed to the new list are hardly a quarter of the regular selling rates.

SKATING.—The cold snap of Wednesday night, aided by the thermometer's steady downward tendency all yesterday, has made a considerable quantity of ice on all the ponds and puddles in and about the City. The ice having been produced steadily, and without the active agency of blustering northwesters, is of fair average quality—what there is of it—smooth and solid enough for skimming over pleasantly, and sufficiently hard to inflict severe anguish on all who sit down upon it without judicious care and preparation. There had not, up to yesterday afternoon, been a long enough continuance of freezing to congeal the lakes in the Central Park to the proper state of safety for sustaining such a crowd as gathers there at every opportunity; therefore the ball was not hoisted. It is most probable, though, rendered almost certain, that the glassy surface of those splendid sheets of water will to-day be fit to bear the burden of as many thousands as choose to seek for healthy pastime there. All the skating hitherto attempted has been on the promiscuous ponds that abound in vacant lots, whereon boys venture in large and reckless numbers, and are kept in countenance by a few impatient "children of a larger growth."

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.—During the month of December, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 8,890 persons by five dispensaries of New-York. Of these, there were visited and treated at their dwellings 2,094; at the dispensaries, 6,745; and 349 were vaccinated; 16,803 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient. The principal causes of death were phthisis and marasmus. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and circulatory system. Among the most important were phthisis, pneumonia, measles and scarlet fever.

ARMY AND NAVY EXPRESS.—The enterprising firm of Adams Express Company have established a line of new screw-steamers for carrying the United States mails and express goods for the army and navy, between this port and Newbern, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C. The first ship, *Augusta Dinsmore*, will leave on Saturday, from Pier No. 4 North River, in command of Capt. A. E. SMITH. She is 175 length of keel, 29 feet beam, 15½ feet depth of hold, 850 tons burden, and was built in Mystic, Conn., expressly for the business. She has a double acting propeller, with a 32-inch cylinder. She will sail on the 10th inst., and be followed on the 20th by the *Mary Sandford*. There will be three ships in the line.

DEATH FROM COAL GAS.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday on the body of a man known by the name of MICHAEL, who was a cook on board of the bark *Theresa*, now lying at Pier No. 21 North River. The deceased had kindled a coal fire in a stove in the forecastle, then shut the room up close, and went to sleep. The result was, that he died soon afterward from "Asphyxia, produced by inhalation of poisonous gas from burning coal." Deceased was 42 years of age, and was a native of the Island of Cyprus.

REMOVAL AND APPOINTMENT IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—Comptroller BRENNAN was in town and at his office yesterday, having returned from Albany the night previous. During the day he was waited upon by numerous friends of applicants for positions, but only one change was made—the removal of ABE BURNAM, Deputy Collector of City Revenue, and the appointment of JOSEPH MURPHY, of the Fourteenth Ward, in his place. It is supposed that several changes will be made to-day.

THE RELIEF SHIP.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, a formal reception will be held on board of the vessel. The International Relief and Produce Exchange Committees have been invited, and a number of well-known gentlemen are expected to make addresses. Among the numerous invited guests are Rev. Drs. ADAMS and BETHUNE, and from them and from others speeches may be expected. Suitable resolutions will be presented. The ship will be handsomely decorated with flags, and the occasion promises to be one of signal interest.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—WM. LEAKY, 45 years of age, residing at No. 10 Mulberry-street, was bitten by a rabid dog about two months ago, at No. 61 East Broadway. The wound soon became inflamed, and the victim was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died of hydrophobia on Wednesday night, in great agony. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body yesterday.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—MICHAEL DINGLEMEYER, 34 years of age, while in a fit of *delirium tremens*, shot himself yesterday through the head, with a gun, and died immediately. He has left a wife and three small children, who reside at No. 131 West Twenty-ninth-street.

VESSELS SOLD.—Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & CO. sold by auction yesterday the following vessels: Ship *J. M. Talbot*, 590 tons, built in 1854, for $20,000; bark *Mountain Eagle*, 275 tons, built in 1856, for $10,650; and the schooner *San Juan*, 105 tons, built in 1860, for $3,675.

REV. DR. DIX.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, has been elected a Trustee of Columbia College. Before he formally took his seat, the Board of Trustees, at their stated meeting on Monday, conferred on him the degree of D. D.

FATAL FALL DOWN A HATCHWAY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN upon the body of JOHN P. HUNT, Assistant Engineer on the steamer *Ericsson*, who died in consequence of falling down the hatchway on the steamer above named.

RECEPTION OF GEN. BUTLER.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee on the Reception of Gen. BUTLER will be held this day, at 1 o'clock, in the Directors' room of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, No. 61 William-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROBBERIES.—The house of Mr. JOHN CARPENTER, in Lafayette, near Franklin-avenue, was feloniously entered yesterday morning and robbed of silver-ware amounting to $60 in value. Some clothing was also taken. The evening previous some thieves, with a wagon, drove up to the dry-goods store of CHARLES RONDER, No. 753 Pacific-street, and took six pieces of flannel and six pieces of woolen plaid goods from the sidewalk, where they were exposed for sale, and, after placing them in their vehicle, drove off. They were out of sight before the proprietor discovered the theft. The property is valued at $120.

A NEW FIRE DISTRICT.—A resolution, passed by the Common Council, on the evening of Dec. 29, forming a new fire district, went into effect yesterday. The resolution provides that all that part of Brooklyn, lying south of Church-street, and east of Court-street, and now included in the Third District, be made into a separate district, to be called the Eighth Fire District, of the City of Brooklyn, Western District.

A RECOMMENDATION.—The Kings County Democratic Union General Committee, at a meeting held on Wednesday night, passed a resolution recommending the appointment of Mr. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, the unsuccessful candidate for Alderman of the Second Ward last Fall, for the position of Police Commissioner, in place of Mr. JOHN G. BERGEN, the present incumbent.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—FRIDAY, JAN. 9.—Nos. 56 and 57.

NEW-JERSEY.

ELOPEMENT, CONSPIRACY AND ROBBERY.—A short time since a young man, named WILLIAM HOWARD, a paroled naval prisoner, was paid off at Washington the sum due him, amounting to about $760. From thence he proceeded to Baltimore, and took lodgings at a sailor's boarding-house, kept by a good-looking young woman named BRIDGET BROWN, and her husband. BRIDGET took a fancy to HOWARD, or perhaps to his roll of green-backs, and the result was an elopement, the runaway pair coming to Jersey City, where they took board at No. 169 Bergen-street, as man and wife. After getting comfortably settled, Mrs. BROWN concluded to send her little daughter back to Baltimore, and HOWARD was prevailed upon to accompany the child there. Upon returning he discovered that his fair love had departed, taking with her the sum of $575 in green-backs, and his clothing, valued at about $60. HOWARD's love-dream was at once dispelled, and he cared not a fig where the false one might go, but he coveted the greenbacks for which he had fought and bled. Subsequent inquiry brought him to a house in the town of So. [illegible], N. Y., where he found that Mrs. BROWN had taken a dwelling and a partner named PATRICK PHALAN, for the purpose of keeping a sailor's boarding house. HOWARD told the woman that he cared nothing for her, but he did for his money and clothing, and that if she would give them up he would depart in peace and happiness. Mrs. BROWN replied that she cared not for him, as she had a better man, and the sooner he left the better; and as to his money and clothing, she denied all knowledge of them. HOWARD straightway went and unburdened his sorrows to the kindhearted Mr. MARTINDALE, who sits in the halls of justice as Recorder, in Jersey City. A warrant was placed in the hands of Detective KILCAULEY, who proceeded to New-York early yesterday morning, and arrested Mrs. BROWN as the principal in the robbery, and PATRICK PHALAN as an accomplice. The prisoners were brought to Jersey City and placed in the lockup to await further developments. Officer KILCAULEY subsequently visited the apartments of the accused parties in New-York, but was unable to obtain any trace of the money or clothing. They had had sufficient time after HOWARD discovered their abode, to take good care of it. It is alleged that PHALAN resided with Mrs. BROWN, in Baltimore, and it is probable that they concocted the plan for robbing HOWARD, and the child was brought on for the purpose of carrying out their designs.

PAYMENT OF NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.—It is stated that the paymasters expect to start in a few days to commence the payment of the New-Jersey troops near Fredericksburgh.

CORPORATION CURRENCY.—The City of Trenton has issued small notes of the denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, and in appearance resemble the Newark city notes. They are in sheets of two dollars each.

ANOTHER BANK.—It is reported that another Bank is to be started in Hudson County, to be called the Highland Bank of Hudson City.

Death of a Noble Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, at Plainfield, N. J., died Rev. SYLVESTER ARMSTRONG, one of the persons indicted and tried recently, at the Union County Oyer and Terminer, for the "*New-Providence Riot*" last Summer, of which mention was made in your paper lately, which resulted not only in his triumphant acquittal, but in vindicating his moral integrity from every vestige of reproach. His death was no doubt hastened by this prosecution. Mr. ARMSTRONG was a clergyman of decided ability, incorruptible integrity, strong affections, possessed of an iron will, and a moral courage in the declaration of his convictions rarely equaled. He lived to see the fond desire of his heart gratified—in the proclamation of freedom to them that were bound. His death-bed exhibited a splendid triumph of the power of Christianity. He was a sworn and formidable foe to every species of tyranny over the mind or body of man. His numerous friends will regret his early death at the age of 37. R.

An Unjust Dismissal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am pained to learn by the papers that Surgeon FERRIS JACOBS, of this City, has been charged with accepting money for procuring a discharge for a soldier, and on the strength of the charge has been dismissed the service. This is grossly unjust to an old, honorable, experienced and highly distinguished Surgeon. Dr. JACOBS never was nor could be guilty of the act—his character is too high and too precious to make it possible. The source, motive and object of the charge is well known, and I am sorry that Secretary STANTON should have listened to them. You will remember that some months ago he disgraced and dismissed another distinguished Surgeon owing to a false charge, which when examined into was found to be without foundation, and the Surgeon was requested to resume his position. I know that a similar investigation in this case will produce a similar result, and I earnestly trust it will be given. Good Surgeons in our army are too rare to be at the mercy of political demagogues such as Dr. JACOBS' accusers. MEDICUS.

The Stamp on Policies of Insurance—The Companies Responsible.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As the Insurance Offices of this City are charging their customers with the stamps they put on their receipts when a renewal of insurance is made, the following letter will be interesting to all who are insured. Yours, T. C. H.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1863.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ult., making inquiry in regard to affixing stamps to insurance policies, has been received.

In reply thereto, I would state that the stamp required by law upon each policy of insurance, must be affixed by the Company issuing the same.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

To S. C. HILLS, Esq., No. 12 Platt-st., New-York City.

—The rebel General JAMES E. RAINS, who was killed last week at Murfreesboro, was graduated at Yale College, in 1854. He was quite prominent in his class, both as a writer and speaker.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1655, 1663, 1947, 2179, 2165, 2159, 2341, "A. B. C.", "D." *Part II.*—Nos. 816, 1326, 1296, 1685, 1963, 2060, 2166, 2179, 2180, 7660, 2014½, 2092. *Part III.*—Nos. 551, 850, 539, 857, 839, 343, 829, 519, 862, 866, 863, 860, 869, 871, 865, 866, 867, 868.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, 225, 228, 229, 230, 224, 225, 226.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2323, 2001, 2076, 2133, 1875, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1101, 1135, 1199, 1201, 1207. *Part II.*—Nos. 2088, 1192, 1194, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1228, 1232.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 983, 982, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 991, 992, 993, 995, 996, 997, 998. *Part II.*—Nos. 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1007, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016.

An Offer to Compromise Without a Promise to Pay—Does it take a Case out of the Statute of Limitation?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

Creuse vs. Defiganiere, Exr. &c.—In this case the statute of limitations was pleaded by the defendant, and the plaintiff claimed that the case had been taken out of the statute of limitations by the defendant's own act, he having authorized an agent to tender a compromise to the plaintiff. It was contended on the part of the defendant that although he did authorize an agent to make such a tender, still if the agent by instruction, expressly informed the plaintiff that if it was not accepted, nothing would be paid, it would not operate as claimed. It was contended that this was no promise, and that therefore the case was not taken out of the statute of limitations.

The Court, upon appeal, now say, per MONELL, J., that neither are authority to an agent to offer to compromise a debt barred by the statute of limitations, accompanied by the expression of a determination not to pay anything if it was refused, nor the offer of such agent to make such compromise, took the original debt out of the operation of the statute.

To take a case out of the statute there must be the admission of a subsisting indebtedness, or a promise to pay, express or implied. The presumptive evidence of a promise to pay arising out of an admission of an existing indebtedness, is repelled by the accompaniment of such admission by any statement showing an intention not to pay.

The admission of an indebtedness for the purpose of offering a compromise, does not imply an intent or promise to pay, especially when accompanied by the assertion of an intent not to go beyond the offer.

Prize Decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Schooner Belle and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the steamer *Daisy* on April 26, 1862, near the coast of South Carolina, off Cape Romaine. The British Acting Consul intervened in the cause, and on the hearing the counsel for the claimants made a formal protest against the jurisdiction of the Court, and the liability of the vessel and cargo, to proceedings in prize, they being neutral property belonging to British subjects.

The vessel had on board a certificate of Registry to George D. Harris, of Nassau, dated April 15, 1862, which stated she was built at Charleston, S. C., in 1849; also, a shipping agreement dated at Nassau, April, 1862, for a voyage "from Nassau to —— and back to Nassau;" also a clearance from Nassau to Philadelphia with a cargo of salt, pepper and soap; bills of lading for the salt and soap shipped by Henry Adderley & Co., of Nassau, for Philadelphia, to order, and a letter of advice from them addressed to W. S. Stockman, Philadelphia. The bills of lading referred to a charter party, but no such document was produced from the vessel, nor any log, invoice, or manifest.

The master was an Englishman by birth, but had resided in Charleston for several years. He joined the vessel at Nassau, April 17. The mate, from a printed constitution of an artillery company at Georgetown, found on board, appeared to be a member of the company, and as such necessarily a resident of South Carolina.

The master testified to having heard at Nassau that the vessel on the voyage preceding her capture had come from Charleston with a cargo of cotton. He understood that Mr. Harris, the registered owner, was connected in some way with Adderley & Co. The vessel was captured west of the Gulf stream, heading toward the shore, and within soundings.

Held by the Court—That the circumstances in evidence raise suspicions strongly inculpating the motives and movements in the voyage.

That there is no proof of the lawful transfer of the vessel from an enemy ownership, or indeed of any actual sale and delivery of her as a *bona fide* purchase.

That there are no written evidences in the ship's papers that she was put upon or attempted to pursue a voyage to Philadelphia.

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Dodge vs. Sweeney.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event of action.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Gardiner.—Motion for judgment denied.

Willoughby vs. Clark et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

Aspenwall vs. Ramsey; Bartlett vs. Ramsey et al. Motions granted.

Smith vs. Lippincott et al.—Reference ordered to Henry Nicoll, Cyrus Curtis and Philip W. Engs.

In the matter of the Assignment of William Phillips to Charles Ruston; Volk vs. Beckstein.—Motions denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief and Monell.

Niles vs. Price.—Motion denied, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Gillespie et al. vs. Carpenter.—Case settled, and left in Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 8, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67 Cou.	98	200 Erie Railway Pref.		[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	[illegible]	700	do	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	[illegible]	200	do	b10 [illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	[illegible]	300 Hudson Riv. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W. L. ½ y'rly	97	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
11,000 U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1,000 do. indorsed	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem Railroad		[illegible]
10,000 U. S. D. N's	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Brook. City W. L.	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R. Pref.		[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	1000 Reading R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Mich. Cen. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] H. & St. J. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie 4th M. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. Ia. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. Con. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. Cen. 8s Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. S. 2d m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. So. S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] A. & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. G. S.		[illegible]
[illegible] C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Al. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Al. & T. H. In Bd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		[illegible]
[illegible] C. & N. W. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] D. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Tol. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	97½	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Gal. & Chicago R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Tol. & W. 2d m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10 Merchants Bank	100	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Am. Ex. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Toledo R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & Rock I. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Cum. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Del., Lack. & W. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Tol., Wab. & W. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible] Alt. & T. Haute R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Alt. & T. H. 2d Prf.		[illegible]
40 Nor. & Wor. R.	74			

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '67 Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible] Hud. Riv. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	97	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. D. N's	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem Railroad		[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R. Pref.		[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Va. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie 4th Mt. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. As. Bd.	[illegible]	400 Michigan Cen. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. So. S. F.	109	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5,000 Clev. & P. 4m.	79	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
10,000 A. & T. H. Inc. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. So. & N. Ind. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Cle. & Tol. S. F.	107	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. G.		[illegible]
[illegible] B'k of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible] Bk. of the Repub.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		[illegible]
[illegible] Amer. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Gal. & Chic. R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Clev. & Tol. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Ch. & R. I. R.		[illegible]
445 Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Mil. & P. Du C. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Mil. & P. du C. 1st P.		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible] Alt. & T. Haute R.		[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible] Al. & T. H. Prf.		[illegible]
[illegible] Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chicago, Bur. & Q. R.		[illegible]
[illegible] Reading R.	[illegible]			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible] Amer. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]
10,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. So. Guar.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. D. N's	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Central R.	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible] Gal. & Ch. R.	[illegible]
100 Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Alt. & T. H. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Rock Island R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	[illegible]		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[illegible] Debt Certific.	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Amer. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. D. N.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. Southern R.	[illegible]
10,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
50,000 do	b10 [illegible]	200 M. So. Guar.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
100 Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible] Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Cl. & Toledo R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & R. Is. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Hudson R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. & P. Du C.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
400 Harlem R.	[illegible]	50 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. R.	64
100 Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible] Alt. & T. H. Prf.	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The speculative excitement and magnitude of sales at the Stock Exchange yesterday and to-day exceed all experience in the past twelve years' record of this journal. At the first session of the regular Board this morning the registered sales on the Share list alone are equal to about 60,000 shares, while the transactions additional in United States Stocks and Treasury Notes, Gold Coin and Railway Bonds, amount to $1,260,000. These large sales in realization were not unexpected after the extraordinary fresh rise of yesterday afternoon, which naturally enough induced a good many realizations, because of the quick and tempting profits which such a market afforded. Over one-fourth the share sales at the First Board is in the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company, which from 18 a few months ago, and 40 a few weeks since, has gone up to 63@65 ℔ cent. The other Western Roads were all firm and advancing, and with few exceptions continued so after the early demand of the day had been supplied. New-York Central was even higher in the afternoon than at the morning session, and almost touched 112 ℔ cent. The common stock of the Erie Company sold up to 69⅛@¼, as against 67¼ yesterday morning, and 68 at the close of yesterday's business, but subsequently fell back to 68¾ ℔ cent. The Preferred Shares left off about the same as yesterday. An additional rise of 5 ℔ cent. took place in Pacific Mail Shares, and 30 ℔ cent. in the common Shares of the Toledo and Wabash Road. Further large transactions were had in Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, on which there was considerable realizing at the extreme advance of Tuesday. The Harlems, of both classes, were higher and in demand, while the Hudson River speculation rather pauses at 86¾@87¼ ℔ cent. The Michigan Roads are both firm, and all their Shares and Bonds in demand; and a further upward movement was made on Cleveland and Toledo, which sold as high as 82 ℔ cent. The Federal Securities were higher on 7.30 ℔ cents. and the 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, by 1@½ ℔ cent., and the Treasury Certificates of 1863-64 in demand at 97⅛ ℔ cent.

In the afternoon the sales at the Second Board were again on an extraordinary scale, and prices, for the greater part, still advancing. The registered business was over 20,000 shares and $600,000 in Bonds and Gold. Subsequently at the Public Board, at 4 o'clock, the crowd and excitement were so great that the Chairman found it difficult to conduct the business. The following were the prices made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts.	102¾	103	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Notes C. H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Coin	135½	135¾	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	109¾	112⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	137¾	[illegible]	Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]	[illegible]			

The aggregate business of the day, at the par value of the Stocks, Gold, Treasury paper and Bonds sold, is not far from *twelve millions of dollars*, including the Public Board and Street transactions.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Stocks, to-day. The offerings are so small that the bidding rates are scarcely an index of the prices at which they could be purchased on peremptory order:

New-York	104	Ocean	87
Merchants'	[illegible]	American Exchange	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
America	110	Irving	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	Citizens	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	Shoe & Leather	[illegible]
Butchers & Drovers	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Atlantic	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Importers & Traders	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]

The rise continues in the Railway Mortgages, and the additional advance since yesterday is quite general:

Erie firsts, '68	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. C. B. Ex.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. sup. do	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d s.	[illegible]
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 2d Mtge.	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson Con., '67	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. seconds	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. Int. bds.	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '68	[illegible]	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	110
Harlem thirds, '68	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. Ists, ex.	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. seconds	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. s. f. conv.	[illegible]	Clev. & Toledo S. F.	[illegible]
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. seconds	110
N. Ind. Gosh. Line	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. Ia. I. 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	[illegible]
Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	[illegible]
St. L. Al. & T. H. 1sts	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	[illegible]
T. H. & A. 2ds. Pref.	[illegible]		

The price of Gold having advanced to 136@136¼ ℔ cent., the rate of Exchange on London rose this morning to 150@150½ ℔ cent. for first-class Bankers. The market is unsettled, and the regular business for Saturday's mail thus far moderate. The supply of Money keeps easy to the Brokers, at 5@6 ℔ cent., although the employment is increased this week by the great excitement on the Stock Exchange. A good many of the old firms in the Street are accommodated at 5 ℔ cent., though the more general rule is called 6 ℔ cent.

The following additional January half-yearly Dividends are announced: Germania Fire, 5 ℔ cent.; Relief Fire, 5 ℔ cent.; Commercial Fire, 5 ℔ cent.; Resolute Fire, 3½ ℔ cent.; Seaman's Savings, 2½ ℔ cent. on all sums under $500, and 2 ℔ cent on larger deposits.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 9,845 bbls. Flour, 130 bbls. and 725 bags Corn Meal, 6,436 bushels Corn, 1,096 bushels Rye, 4,060 bushels Barley, 7,130 bushels Oats, 3,507 bushels Malt, 7,723 pkgs. Provisions, and 715 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request, at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$8 for Pearls, according to the tares, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is held firmly. Middlings, 68c.@69½c. ℔ lb. Sales, 950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry exists for State and Western flour, prices of which have advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; the market, however, closing less buoyantly, in view of the slight reaction in Gold. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 10,350 bbls., including Superfine State at $6@$6 25; poor to choice extra State at $6 40@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45@$6 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 00	@$6 25
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 75
Superfine Western	6 00	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 85	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 75	@10 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales of 1,100 bbls., at $7@$7 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 50@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 950 bbls. Extra, at $6 65@$8 10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 90@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, partly on speculation, and prices have advanced about 1c. per bushel. Sales, since our last, of 151,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 54@$1 65; Amber Western at $1 50@$1 58; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 44@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 43; Milwaukee Club at $1 34@$1 41; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 34½, and very choice White Kentucky at $1 70 ℔ bush. Corn continues in demand at rising rates. Sales since our last, 81,000 bushels at 81c.@82c. for shipping Mixed Western; 78c.@81c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 67c.@77c. for unsound, 83c.@85c. for Yellow Western, and 86c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive, at 95c.@96c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in lively demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 73c.; Canada at 69c.@72c.; Western at 69c.@72c.; State at 71c.@72c., and Jersey at 66c.@69c., ℔ bushel. Barley is salable and buoyant, at $1 40@$1 55½, ℔ bushel. Sales 6,000 bushels. Of Barley Malt, 2,100 bushels changed hands at $1 75 ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	14,253,[illegible]	14,356,[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	144,002
Rye, bushels	152,51[illegible]	78,579
Barley, bushels	141,350	61,994

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	1,382,940	1,[illegible]
Flour, half bbls.	5,785	8,603
Corn, bush.	1,[illegible]	1,679,925
Corn, sacks	[illegible]	1,191
Wheat, bush.	63,015	20,238
Oats, bush.	1,108,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]
Rye, bush.	59,[illegible]	33,156
Shorts, bush.	[illegible]	515,823
Rye Flour, bbls.	1,867	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls.	13,563	14,711

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales 2,000 bales bags at 23½c. each, and 250 bales Bagging at 15c. ℔ yard.

HAY—North River continues in good request, at 90c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb.

HEMP—Sales since our last 500 bales Manilla at 8½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 340 bbls. and half bbls. New-Orleans at 25c.@37c.; and, by auction, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 39c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Refined Petroleum has been more sought after at 38c.@40c.; and Linseed at $1 28@$1 29 ℔ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

COFFEE—Sales 3,100 bags Rio at 29½c.@30¼c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 31c.; and 250 bags Maracaibo at 30¼c.@31c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, at $14 12½@$14 25 for Mess, and $11 50@$12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in good request, at 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.; sales 5,800 boxes. Lard continues active and buoyant; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10½c., and very choice at 10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet, at previous prices; sales since our last 220 bbls., at $7@$10 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plate Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 15c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in very moderate demand, at 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 1,000 bags East India, at $7@$7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and have advanced slightly. Sales 1,650 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11c.; Cuba, at 9½c.@9¾c.; and Porto Rico, at 9¾c.@10c.; with 570 boxes Havana, at 10c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., chiefly at 40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A limited business was transacted to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 14,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 6½d. ℔ bushel; 450 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 30s.@32s. 6d., by American and foreign vessels respectively, and 250 tons Logwood at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork, a brig with Provisions, for orders, at 4s. ℔ [illegible]. For Bremen, a bark, with heavy goods, on private terms. For a Continental port, a foreign bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ℔ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Dec. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Glasgow	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Jan. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Glasgow* and *Hammonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans	Steamer George Washington	Jan. 10.
For Newbern	Steamer Augusta Dinsmore	Jan. 10.
For Port Royal	Steamer Augusta Dinsmore	Jan. 10.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at............5 A. M., 4:30 and 10½ P. M.

Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

W. YELLOTT, Auctioneer.

VESSEL AT AUCTION.

BY J. P. ATKINSON & CO.—TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 119 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,) by order of Gen. Van Vliet, United States Quartermaster, the schooner *Volcano*, formerly the rebel schooner *A. P. Harris*, as she now lies at the Marine Railway Dock, Hunter's Point, L. I., where she can be seen.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN STATUARY, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENTS, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 15, at the store No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 12 o'clock each day, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannani & Zanconi, just received from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fisherman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amore and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groups and figures, Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo, Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, embracing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary large size and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, tazzas, card receivers, fountains, groups and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.

Also, a large cemetery monument of spiral form, richly carved, to which the attention of the marble trade is especially called, as an elaborate work of superior finish. Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and also at No. 500 Broadway, Jan. 12. The whole will be open to public inspection on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 12 and 13, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CENTRAL Park lots, on 5th-av., 63d and 64th sts., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Esq., referee.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5th Ave.—4 lots southeast corner of 5th-av. and 64th st., each full size. 64th-st.—1 lot south side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., running through to 63d-st., 25x200.10. 64th st.—1 lot south side, 250 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100.5. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPerty on Broadway, 6th and 7th avs., by order of J. B. Colgate, Assignee of the estate of the late firm of Boorman & Co. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Broadway.—3 lots east side of Broadway, between 49th and 50th sts. 7th-av.—3 lots west side of 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., directly in rear of the Broadway lots. 6th-av.—2 lots northwest corner of 6th-av. and 51st-st. Particulars and maps at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood sofas, in crimson reps; B. W. chairs, in crimson reps; mahogany sideboard, marble top; mahogany cottage; painted enameled cottage suites; also, plated castors, table covers, furs, wax flowers, cases birds, cigars, cherry brandy, sherry, whisky, ginger brandy bitters, Porto Rico, &c.; also, an elegant Afghan, perfectly new.

A. G. BAKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, THIS DAY (Friday,) at private residence No. 152 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, Rosewood, mahogany, black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; piano forte, paintings, Brussels carpeting, bedding, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Depôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or returned, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.

JAS. BELGER, Colonel and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE VALUABLE STOCK OF PATTERNS and drawings of the Newark Machine Company, comprising an extensive assortment of steam-engine, gear, wheel and iron pulley patterns, and of almost every variety of new and useful machinery, including patterns for gun machinery, will be sold at public auction on the premises corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., on FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1863; also, Howe's patent hanger patterns and drawings, together with the patent right. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready.

T. P. BANNY, Receiver.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For tremblin and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 398 BROADWAY.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

WINTER GARDEN—Bashful Irishman—Connecticut Courtship—Phelim O'Donnell—Irish Lion.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jenny Lind—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Heiress.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—A Night in Granada.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 596 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Gen. Pemberton, commanding the rebel forces at Vicksburgh, to the rebel War Department, announces that the National forces, finding all efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon the rebel position, had reëmbarked on the 2d inst., leaving a considerable quantity of intrenching tools and other property behind, and apparently relinquishing the design upon Vicksburgh. We shall, of course, have to wait for our own reports before we can tell how much reliance to place on this one. It may be true that Gen. Sherman has been temporarily repulsed, but the supposition that the job of capturing Vicksburgh is given over, is simply absurd. The rebel General does not take into account the force under Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut, which has probably before this time arrived in the vicinity. The rise in the Mississippi had commenced at the date of our latest advices from New-Orleans, and Farragut's bull-dogs may even now be barking at Pemberton's heels.

The rebel papers are beginning to apprehend that Bragg has not won a victory at Murfreesboro. A dispatch from Gen. Ewell, dated at Chattanooga, announces that "we (the rebels) have retired from Murfreesboro in perfect order." He further says that four thousand National prisoners, five thousand stand of arms and twenty-four pieces of cannon, captured from Gen. Rosecrans, had arrived there. Bragg is announced to have fallen back to Shelbyville, thirty miles from Murfreesboro, and the Richmond *Dispatch* says that, in consequence, he "has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees."

Springfield, Mo., is again suffering from its periodical attack of rebels. A force, numbering 6,000, is reported in the vicinity, with artillery, having already thrown several shells into the place. Gen. Brown, in command of our forces there, had loop-holed houses for musketry, and was preparing for a vigorous resistance.

The Military Court appointed to investigate the circumstances of the surrender of Murfreesboro, Tenn., on July 12, 1862, has just published its finding, exonerating Gen. T. T. Crittenden from all blame.

The railroad from Nashville to Murfreesboro will be in full operation in a few days. It is now repaired to Lavergne, a distance of fourteen miles.

We learn, through the Richmond papers of the 6th inst., that our forces have been recently heavily reinforced at Newbern, N. C., and that a movement has commenced, supposed to be directed against Wilmington. Our force is estimated by the rebels at 40,000 men. The reinforcements are said to have marched overland from Norfolk, and down the Chowan River.

Letters from on board the gunboat *Miami*, dated at Newbern Dec. 28, state that that vessel was under orders to sail the next day to join some of the iron-clads, which were to strike a blow at some point on the Southern coast, probably Wilmington, N. C.

A flag of truce to Savannah, recently sent from Fort Pulaski, ascertained that the rams *Georgia* and *Fingal* were both regarded as failures, and available only as floating batteries. The rebels are busily strengthening every position in the vicinity of the city.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after some business of minor importance, the bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was reported back from the Military Committee, with a substitute as an amendment. A joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Rosecrans and his army, was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to tax bank bills and fractional currency was called up by Mr. Sherman, who proceeded to address the Senate in favor of its passage. The bill for the discharge of State prisoners was considered, and Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made a long speech, denunciatory of the Administration. He was followed by Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, when the subject was postponed, and, after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department of the Army was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A bill, providing ways and means for the support of the Government, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and made the special order for Monday next, in Committee of the Whole. A synopsis of its provisions will be found in our dispatches. Mr. Hooper's Treasury Bank bill was reported back, with a negative recommendation. The resolution introduced by Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, tendering the thanks of the House to Gen. Butler, for his administration of the Department of the Gulf was passed, 82 to 26. All the resolutions declaratory of the policy of the Government regarding the rebellion were postponed until the 14th inst. A resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, calling upon the Secretaries of War and the Treasury for information regarding the negroes in the Department of the South, was laid on the table. The Military Committee was directed to consider the propriety of reporting a bill to increase the efficiency of the pay department of the army. A special committee of five was ordered, whose duty it is to prepare a bill providing for a Commission to report upon claims for damages inflicted by our armies—all such claims, when admitted by the Commission, to be referred to the Court of Claims. The Attorney-General was requested to inform the House whether the law for the confiscation of rebel property has been enforced in the District of Columbia. A resolution was passed asking the Secretary of the Treasury why he has not provided means for paying the soldiers, and why the bonds authorized to be sold, if necessary to make such payments, have not been sold. The credentials of John B. McLeod, as representative elect from the Second District of Virginia, were referred to the Committee on Elections. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and a long debate, involving National questions, took place between Messrs. Stevens, Dunlop, Thomas of Massachusetts, Olin, Lovejoy, and others. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the President announced a Special Committee of three to investigate the alleged frauds in engrossing the Militia bill last year. Wednesdays were fixed upon for holding Executive Sessions. The Standing Committee on Cities and Villages was increased from five to seven. A bill to confirm the official acts of Gov. Morgan in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers, was introduced. The Senate then adjourned. In the Assembly, the 26th ballot for Speaker was reached, with no variation of the votes, 62 being cast for Mr. Dean, and 63 for Mr. Sherwood, each time. The Assembly then concluded to adjourn.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Mirehouse, which left Liverpool at noon on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of December, arrived here last night. Her news has already been received by telegraph from Cape Race, and her mails are no later than those by the *New-York*, from Bremen and Southampton, which arrived here on Wednesday.

The iron-clad *Passaic*, it seems, had a narrow escape from shipwreck on the same night that the *Monitor* was lost. A letter from an Assistant Engineer on board the *State of Georgia*, dated Fortress Monroe, Jan. 2, says: "We have arrived back again, after a stormy passage to Beaufort, N. C., having towed out the iron-clad *Passaic*. When off Cape Hatteras we experienced two severe gales, in one of which we came near losing our charge. During Tuesday night the *Passaic* made signals that she was sinking and that the sea was breaking clear over her. We returned to her, but it fortunately calmed down, and we went on all right, and put into Beaufort. That night all hands on our boat were called, and the life-boat was got ready to receive the men of the *Passaic*, but I doubt whether a boat could have lived in such a sea."

Joseph Lemay, Esq., Collector of the District of Minnesota, arrived in St. Paul on Thursday evening, Jan. 1, from Pembina. He confirms the news recently received of the assembling of a large body of Sioux at Devil's Lake, said to number two thousand, who declare their intention to make war on the settlements early in the Spring. Mr. Lemay thinks that St. Joseph, in Dakota, and Pembina will be destroyed. He was obliged to move his family down to the Selkirk Settlement for protection.

Mr. Burleigh, of the Yancton Sioux Agency, has discovered through Indian spies, that there are five camps of hostile Sioux on the Upper Missouri, who are planning another raid on the North-western frontier. Some of the conspirators have recently visited the British possessions for arms, where they attended a council held by a white man, who told them that his people were at war with the United States, and encouraged them to exterminate the whites, stating that he had himself planned an expedition.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has published a proclamation urging immediate compliance with the act passed by the last General Assembly, providing for the more complete organization of the active militia. He insists upon the immediate organization of the number of companies designated in the law, and says: "After a requisition for troops shall be made by the President, it will be highly improper and unjust to accept volunteers into the active militia, and make that body a refuge for those who, up to that time, shall have stood aloof from all military service. The rebellion against the Government has already demonstrated the necessity of such an organization. Let the perils which still surround us, the necessity of defending our rights, and the importance of a power by which the will of the people, lawfully expressed, shall be executed, stimulate every true patriot to give his service and influence to restore the militia of the State to its former condition of dignity, honor and efficiency."

At no time, for a year past, have there been so few vessels at the Philadelphia Navy yard as there are now. The side-wheel steamer *De Soto* and the schooner *Sam. Rotan* are the only vessels under repair; and the new ones are the *Monongahela*, *Shenandoah*, and *Juniata*. Both the *De Soto* and the *Rotan* are nearly ready for sea, and when they go, there will only remain the *Cimerone*, of the vessels which have seen service, the repairs to which have not yet been commenced. The small number of vessels under repair now, will admit of the employment of a large force on the iron-clad.

The Albany *Statesman* has been merged into the *Standard*.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A petition for an appointment as Marshal, from an individual who had failed in an effort to induce the Mayor to nominate him for the office, and who, therefore, believed His Honor had been "derelict in duty," occasioned considerable amusement, and also gave rise to a slight discussion on the propriety of receiving it. Mr. Davis holding that it was indecorous. It was at last tabled, with leave to the signer to withdraw it. The bills for the Coroners' fees for the last quarter of 1862, amounting to $4,997 81, and the bills of the County Clerk for official services during the same period, amounting to $3,589 75, were ordered to be paid. The second veto of the Mayor on a resolution to pay Harlem Bridge bills, and the veto on the resolutions transferring the work of constructing the New Court-house from the New City Hall Commission to a Special Committee of the Board, were taken up separately and overruled. President Little announced the Special Committees for the year: Messrs. Briggs, Stewart, Tweed and Shook, on the New Court-house, and Messrs. Stewart, Conner, Davis and Roche on Harlem Bridge, and the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday next.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in a large four-story dry-goods house, No. 29 Barclay-street, which resulted in the destruction of almost the whole stock of goods in the building, valued at over $50,000. The goods in Nos. 27 and 31 were also much damaged by water.

The largest business ever done, in any single day, on the New-York Stock Exchange, was accomplished yesterday, speculation being much excited, and prices, for nearly all descriptions of Stocks, on the advance. Gold, 136¼; Exchange, 150@150¼ ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs opened briskly yesterday, at advanced prices, but closed less buoyantly. The principal inquiry for Provisions was for Bacon and Lard, partly for export and on speculation, at full rates. Cotton was in moderate request at uniform quotations. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky, Petroleum, Linseed Oil, Gunny Bags and Bagging, Wool, Raisins, Clover Seed, and the principal kinds of Groceries. The freight engagements were limited. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Count No Account.—The French Minister, at Washington, has given the most acceptable evidence of the just intentions and friendly sentiments of his Government toward the United States, in the dismissal of Count Mejan, the French Consul at New-Orleans. This Count Mejan, from the commencement of the secession movement, distinguished himself as an enemy of the United States Government. He led the entire foreign element at New-Orleans, fomented treason wherever he had influence, induced the representatives of other foreign Governments to back him up in all sorts of offensive and iniquitous proceedings calculated to promote the Confederate rebellion, and finally, after the capture of New-Orleans by our forces, failing to find any just cause of complaint against Gen. Butler on his own account, or on account of the French citizens of New-Orleans, he indicted a long list of infamous charges against him, on behalf of Germans, Spaniards and Greeks—"Jews, Turks and Infidels"—and sent it directly to his Government at Paris. This paper did more, perhaps, than all else to blacken the name of Gen. Butler in the eyes of Europe. But justice overtook the Mejan at last. His scandalous extra-official conduct was shown up to his masters, the falsehood and malice of his charges made evident, and he gets his deserts in dismissal from a service he had disgraced.

The Factious Character of Governor Seymour's Message.

It is curious, that of the six columns of Governor Seymour's Message, four should be devoted to a single purpose—*alienation*. By dilating with emphasis upon State rights—by denouncing arbitrary arrests—by elaborately arguing against the rightful possibility of martial law outside of the military lines—and by stigmatizing the Emancipation Proclamation of the President as "impolitic, unjust, and unconstitutional," he has done his best to diminish confidence in the General Government. And, on the other hand, he has sought to stir up jealousy and bitterness between the larger States and the smaller ones, by dwelling upon their inequality of population and equality of representation in the Senate; and between the lower and the upper Free States, by asserting again and again, in different forms, that it was "the passions and the interests" of the latter that, in conjunction with the secession spirit of the extreme South, occasioned the war.

Gov. Seymour has done this gratuitously, and he has done it untruly.

He has done it *gratuitously*, because his complaints have no earthly application to the present situation. Martial law is not exercised in the loyal States; arbitrary arrests have ceased; State rights are in no respect invaded; the Emancipation Proclamation has already been issued, and is irrevocable; the large and the small States are on the same Constitutional basis they always have been; and whether the war was due to the "extreme" or the "central" States, is a question that relates not to the present, but solely to the past. Every true patriot feels that there is quite enough in the living duties of the present to occupy the public care. Gov. Seymour, himself, is obliged to admit it, as he closes; for his language is: "We must accept the condition of affairs *as they stand. At this moment* the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles." Why, then, did he so persistently, column after column, seek to conjure up the dead past before the public mind? Why could he not have left the old bones of contention at rest?

He has done it *untruly*, because he has but partially presented or wholly misrepresented the truth. In the matter of arbitrary arrests, he says not a word about the clause of the Constitution which authorizes the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; or about the fact that—whether the President has original authority in the premises or not, Congress—in which that authority must rest, if not in him,—has sanctioned and ratified his exercise of that authority. In the matter of the Emancipation Proclamation, he has represented that "the sole force of this Proclamation is directed against those who have remained true to the flag of the country"—when the Proclamation itself makes an express exception of all parts of the country not now in actual rebellion, and declares that such States and districts shall be "left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued."

In respect to the inequality of political power between the larger and the smaller States, he has represented that there was a great concession of the latter to the former, when if he had consulted any history of the formation of the Constitution, he would have found that the concessions were mutual. While the larger States opposed equal representation in the Senate, the smaller with equal earnestness opposed proportionate representation in the House. They claimed that with such representation in the popular branch, one great State might completely overslaugh half-a-dozen small ones, and insisted on an equality of votes in both branches, or at least the adoption of a ratio that would exclude some portion of the population of the great States. Some of the smaller States were so strenuous on this point, that they declared their purpose to form a Union on no other basis. After a long struggle, the matter was finally adjusted through Dr. Franklin, by basing one branch on the equal, the other on the proportionate principle. It was a compromise *on both sides*, and so understood. We commend to Gov. Seymour's perusal the second and seventh chapters of the second volume of that standard work, Curtis' *History of the Constitution*. We also submit to him whether there is not an absurd inconsistency between his making himself, in one part of his Message, the special champion of State rights, and his boasting in another part that the single State of New-York has a larger representation in the popular branch—which, under the Constitution, wholly determines all questions of appropriations and taxes—than all the New-England States combined. If State rights are so very precious, it is Rhode Island and Vermont that have to complain, and not the *Empire* State at all.

Misrepresentation is also indulged in respecting the different agency of the "extreme" and the "central" States in bringing on this war. *This is a wholesale misrepresentation, for there* was no such agency whatever on the part of either. This war had no cause but attempted secession. Without this the war would not have been, and could not have been. No Northern State, either "central" or "extreme," has attempted to secede. Therefore, no Northern State whatever is responsible for the war. But it is held out that it was the extreme views of the more remote States that indirectly brought on the war, and arrested all efforts for peace. Nothing could be more incorrect. The great Border Free States, East and West, gave as large majorities for Lincoln as the States far away from the border. The Personal Liberty bills of New-York and Ohio were as strong as those of Massachusetts or Wisconsin. The Senators from Connecticut and Maine, from Minnesota and California, were no more radical than those from Pennsylvania or Illinois, or Iowa or Kansas. Vermont and Rhode Island sent as many delegates to the Peace Convention, in proportion to their population, as New-York or Indiana. In the interests of peace, the Congressmen of all alike united in dropping the interdiction of Slavery from the territorial bills of Colorado, Nevada and Dakota; in adopting the resolution submitting to the States an unchangeable amendment of the Constitution, which should expressly, and for all time, inhibit Congress "to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof;" and, finally, in sustaining the Crittenden resolutions, which declared that the object of the war was solely and exclusively the preservation of the Union and Constitution.

But Gov. Seymour tries to find in the recent elections some ground for his invidious distinction. He talks of the "political revolution" in New-York and the Border Free States. Gov. Seymour is the last man in the world to talk of a political revolution. He was elected by a majority of only 10,657, out of 605,581 votes. *One hundred and sixty thousand* voters, four-fifths of whom are his political opponents, are out of the State, fighting the battles of the country, and excluded altogether from the franchise. *Seventy-one thousand* of the votes he actually did receive, were thrown by that number of the members of the Liquor Dealers Association, whose candidate he had been made in regular convention, and who are bound, in the most stringent manner, by their articles of agreement, to support such nominees implicitly. If we add to these the the number of bibacious hangers-on each member can control—at least two or three to each—more than a third of Gov. Seymour's votes are proved to have had no national reference whatever.

The pretended "revolution" in the other great States finds its best commentary in the fact that Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Tod, of Ohio, in the annual messages which they have just submitted, most earnestly recommend a change that shall enable citizen soldiers out of the State to vote, while Gov. Seymour, very discreetly, for himself and his party, keeps entire silence on the subject. Iowa, the only border free State which allowed the soldiers out of its limits to vote, sustained the Administration by an immense majority, and so did Missouri, the great border slave State, for the same reason. Every other State which voted against the Administration did so simply because tens of thousands of its best patriots—the men who are testifying their devotion on the blood-red field—were virtually disfranchised. Governor Seymour might better flee to the clefts of the rocks for very shame than plume himself on a "revolution" thus effected.

Notwithstanding all its fine phrases and smooth generalities, nearly the entire message is surcharged with a factious spirit. To break down the moral power of the Government, and to embitter loyal States against loyal States, is the whole drift of the document—the whole pith and substance of its interior meaning. Its author made his object as plain as he dared to—plain enough, as he believes, to work its effect on the popular mind, and yet not so plain as to evoke an instinctive outburst of abhorrence. So Satan tempted Eve.

The Attack upon Vicksburgh.—The question has been very generally asked why Gen. Banks, with his army, and Com. Farragut, with his gunboats, are not at Vicksburgh, to cooperate with Gen. Sherman in his attack upon that formidable position.

In the first place, the forces on the Lower Mississippi, before they can go up the river, must capture Port Hudson, a strongly-fortified position, about sixteen miles above Baton Rouge, and three hundred below Vicksburgh—the works of which are constructed with great skill, and certainly are as formidable as those at Vicksburgh. These batteries are located on a bluff, at an elbow of the river, and command a range of three miles above and below, compelling any vessel which may attempt the passage, at the present low stage of water in the Mississippi, to run the gauntlet of a plunging fire, from which the chances of destruction would be very great. We had a a dispatch from rebel sources a short time ago, that Port Hudson had been captured by our fleet; but we think that this statement, like that of the taking of Vicksburgh on the last day of the year, was the foreshadowing of rebel fears rather than the realization of Union hopes.

The river is now so low that no objects on the shore can be seen across the levee from the decks of vessels going from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge, and until the water has risen to the full height of the usual Winter freshet, there is no probability of Admiral Farragut risking his fleet in an attack where, under any circumstances, they will operate at a disadvantage. The last accounts from New-Orleans apprise us that the river has commenced to rise, but several weeks must elapse before it will be in a condition favorable to the advance of the gunboats. Meanwhile, Gen. Banks will remain at Baton Rouge with the main body of his troops, busying himself in organizing them upon a mobile basis, and preparing them by necessary drill, for the meeting which may take place with the force of rebels now garrisoning Port Hudson.

Should Vicksburgh fall, however, and there is every reason to hope that Gen. Sherman alone will bring about such a result, the enemy must necessarily evacuate Port Hudson. Then the three hundred miles of the Mississippi, now held by the Confederates, will come into our possession, and the river being open in its entire length, Gen. Banks' force will be used in occupying the rich Red River country, whence the largest part of the supplies for the armies of Jeff. Davis are drawn. No severer blow than the opening of the Mississippi could be struck at the life of the rebellion in the Southwest.

The Employment of Enfranchised Negroes as Soldiers.

President Lincoln, in his Proclamation, declares that emancipated slaves "of suitable condition will be employed in the armed service of the United States." This declaration, made by the highest military authority, and announcing a policy which the Government has decided to adopt, renders it desirable that the public should look at the matter a little more attentively than it has yet done. In the first place, let us say that there are insuperable objections to raising a negro army for the mere purpose of proving that negroes can fight, and if such be the object of the supporters of the project, they should think twice before they push it any further.

We admit that the task of vindicating the military reputation of a whole race, and proving them to be possessed of those martial qualities which, whether rightly or wrongly, all nations in all ages have agreed to consider the greatest, if not the only claim, to respect, is a noble and inspiring one. We admit that if we could prove within the next year, by actual experiment, that the African race can defend themselves in arms we should have solved, in the eyes of the world, the great problem of their use and their destiny; and we admit also, that the duty of solving this problem devolves in a great measure on us, because we have had a great share in raising the doubt and mystery which at present surround it. But it must not be forgotten that the time is past when we could afford to carry on this war for the purpose of elucidating a theory, or loosening an ethnological knot. We might have undertaken such a task two years ago, when we had no debts, when our resources in men and in material were still untouched, and when the subjugation of the South promised nothing more exciting than a sort of military promenade. But the disasters and losses which have since occurred have thrown so much doubt on the issue, that whatever our desires may be, we are forced by the necessity of the case to concentrate our attention upon the winning of victories in the field. Though we were ever so well disposed to do other things, the only thing we dare now attempt to do, is to overcome the armed resistance of the enemy. Upon our doing this successfully depends, so far as we can see, not only the safety and welfare of our own country, but the cause of popular government all over the world. In other words, we fight simply to conquer. Of the remote consequences of our triumphs, the stern and inexorable necessities of the crisis forbid us now to think.

The sole question to be considered, therefore, in employing negroes as soldiers, is what its immediate effects will be on the fortunes of the war. If, after mature consideration, it should appear that their services will not be as valuable as those of the same number of white men, and if we can raise the same number of white men, they ought not to be embodied, because it would be a waste of arms, and officers, and transports, and ammunition, and money. But if we cannot raise as many white men as we need or can use, then the negroes ought, if they make even tolerable soldiers, to be enlisted and employed, unless their use will produce a stronger spirit of resistance in the South and of discontent in the North, than their aid will counterbalance. In other words, we are bound, in embodying them, to consider whether their appearance in the field will add more strength to Southern resistance than to our power of attack. If it should appear that such would be the case, it would be our duty, as well as our interest, to discard them. But if, on the contrary, we should be satisfied that they would furnish assistance sufficient, or more than sufficient, to overcome the additional *animus* which their presence would infuse into the contest on the side of the enemy, there is no consideration worthy of the least attention which is not in favor of using them. In all wars of invasion, the feelings of the people are worthy of the closest study, in a military point of view, as they materially affect the success and duration of the operations. There was a time when it might have seemed advisable to consult Southern prejudices for other and more sentimental reasons. But no one but a fool or a visionary, will deny that that time is now past. The state of Southern feeling or opinion is for us, at this supreme crisis, simply a question of strategy. If we try to look at it any longer in any other way, we shall simply seal our own fate. Nobody will pity us.

The reasons in favor of employing the negroes are numerous and weighty. They are robust, hardy and acclimated. They are more familiar with the country in the South than the whites themselves. They are discontented with their condition, and will serve for less pay and with fewer comforts than white men. They are, moreover, submissive and very amenable to discipline. Negro troops have already been used for many years by the British in garrisoning their West India Islands, and no doubt is entertained by the British military authorities of their trustworthiness in active service. They have, in fact, been tried successfully in operations on the coast of Africa. The last and crowning reason is, that there has as yet been no race discovered, however effeminate or weak or pusillanimous or degraded, that will not make at least tolerably good soldiers under officers whom they fear or respect. The Russian serfs, bred under the lash, bought and sold like horses, furnished the famous battalions who died at Eylau and Borodino and Sebastopol, unconquered and unconquerable. The timid, debased Bengalee has been converted by the British into a soldier who has proved himself, under English officers, more than a match, on many a hard-fought field for the most warlike races of Upper India—men who had been his tyrants and spoilers for five hundred years; and we have seen, within the last year, even the Chinese converted by one of our own countrymen, Gen. Ward, into soldiers at whose head he marched as fearlessly against battery and intrenchment as if they belonged to the flower of martial races. Discipline and good leading will in short make, not the best soldiers, but good soldiers of any men. To make the best kind of soldiers we need religious and patriotic fervor in a degree but rarely seen. It is not every age or generation which has the glory of sending men to stand fast with Reding at Morgarten, or charge behind Cromwell at Naseby.

Political Parties and the War.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* closes an article on the position of the Republican party thus:

"There is but one test of Republicanism which we admit, and that is loyalty. By this loyalty, we mean a strict adherence both to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and a reverence for it which shall overshadow all mere partisan action, and stay the exercise of every act of doubtful loyalty. *By this test, alone, we will be judged*, and we most firmly believe that the great body of the Republican party, and of the loyal people of the North, not only desire but will insist upon its application."

We attach very little importance just now to mere party distinctions. But it is evident from the elections which have recently taken place, as well as from the current discussions of Congress and the Press, and the language of State officials, that party divisions are not yet wiped out. They still exist, and affect, to a very considerable extent, the course of public affairs. We agree with the Buffalo *Commercial* that the Republican Party is *loyal*, as that term is defined in the paragraph quoted above. But is it *thereby* distinguished, fully and perfectly, from the Democratic Party? If it is, so much the worse for the latter. If the *Commercial's* definition is sufficient to meet the case, then we must either infer that the Democratic Party is *disloyal*, or else that the distinction sought to be drawn between the two parties has no existence.

We do not assent to either inference. We have no doubt that there are disloyal men in both parties,—as we are quite certain that the great body of both are thoroughly loyal. But as a whole, the Republicans support the Government in its prosecution of the war,—waiving all minor points of difference,—while the Democrats do not. The latter take issue with the Administration and make war upon it, on various questions,—the suspension of *habeas corpus*, the confiscation of rebel property, the proclamation of emancipation, the removal of Gen. McClellan, &c., &c. The Republicans do not. They recognize the necessity of standing by the Administration, even where their individual judgments may not fully approve its action, because it is only thus that the Government can be sustained. The Democrats, moreover, still cling to measures of concession and conciliation, still tender to the rebels assurances of their distinguished consideration, and of their willingness to "do the fair thing" in regard to Slavery,—and rely upon these proffers and protestations for a restoration of the Union,—while as a general thing the Republicans believe that the time for all this has passed, and that the only way to end the war is to *fight* it out.

These differences between the political parties may not be as yet embodied in formal platforms, but they exist none the less, and will shape to a greater or less extent the political action of the day.

The Murfreesboro Battles.—A certain class of Northern journals—we need not name them—cannot be comforted on the result of the Murfreesboro battles. If the telegraph tells us Bragg has been beaten and forced to retreat, "Ah!" those journals respond, "it was a terrible repulse we got in Wednesday's fighting." If Rosecrans reports the enemy's flight precipitate, and his pursuit of the flying foe active and destructive to their rear guards, we are met with mournful allusions to the few wagons the rebels destroyed in Rosecrans' rear. If the Murfreesboro *Rebel* admits a loss of 5,000 Confederates in Wednesday's and Thursday's fights, we are reminded that 4,000 Nationals were reported to be prisoners in rebel hands, and all the guns captured from Rosecrans safely withdrawn to no one knows where—where the rebels will make a stand.

In fact, not to put too fine a point on it, the rebel sympathizers hereabouts broadly hint in public, and loudly insist on it in private, that Gen. Rosecrans has met a tragical and disastrous whipping, and that Bragg remains master of the situation in Tennessee. It may be so; but it is an odd way the contending armies have of showing their relations to each other—the victorious party running away for dear life—the beaten party holding the rebel fortifications and the contested field, and pursuing him with ardor and success. The Richmond *Dispatch*, which is the especial champion of the Davis Administration, for once fails to agree with its sympathizing friends among us. The *Dispatch* says "*if*" Gen. Bragg has "retreated thirty miles from his *victory*," he has "thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees," and 200,000 men cannot dislodge them. But Bragg has thus retreated from his victory, and the *Dispatch* foretells rightly the fruits.

Mutiny on the Eve of Battle.—A troop of Pennsylvania cavalry, known as the "Anderson Troop," refused to go into action at Murfreesboro; and they now attempt to justify this treason and mutiny by informing the public that "they had no confidence in their officers, and were disappointed in not having been selected for Gen. Rosecrans' body-guard." Their notions of discipline and subordination are exactly the same as those of the officers who resigned on the Potomac in consequence of Gen. McClellan's removal, and of those orators and writers who have ever since been reviling the Government for the liberty it took in depriving him of his command. Between holding that the President has no right to exercise his own judgment in the choice of a Commander-in-Chief, and holding that every private has a right to decide on the day

of battle—whether he shall fight or not, or, if he does, who shall command him, there is no logical stopping-place. So, if Gen. McClellan be a martyr, by all means let us have a military mass meeting before every engagement, in order to give the down-trodden privates and Corporals an opportunity of telling the General how they feel about his strategy and his tactics, and of discussing what they had better do under the circumstances. We beg to inform the "Anderson Troop," however, that if their lot had been cast a little further South, and they had but to transact business with Gen. Forey, a very large portion of them would long ere this be relieved, both from obnoxious officers and disagreeable duty, by being shot to death for cowardice and misconduct; and it is a pity and a shame that Gen. Rosecrans cannot afford them the same consolation.

GENERAL BUTLER.

HIS RETURN FROM WASHINGTON.

He Declines for the Present to Accept a Public Dinner.

The Chamber of Commerce Send Him a Complimentary Letter.

His Views on the Peculiar Institution, &c., &c.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, the hero of New-Orleans, whom the people are delighted to honor, arrived in this City, from Philadelphia, yesterday noon, and took quarters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Butler is on his way to his home at Lowell, Mass., and accompanying him are his estimable wife and many members of the personal Staff. It is understood that the sagacity, firmness, and other eminent qualifications which have historically marked the career of Gen. Butler in his late command, will not long be permitted to remain inactive, but are to be brought again into the service of the country in a more exalted and important sphere of duty, which will call for the General's return to Washington in about two weeks.

It was not long yesterday after his arrival in the City before a constant presentation of the cards of distinguished men evidenced the wide-spread interest in which he is held, and his visitors were not backward in expressing their high appreciation of both his private and public excellencies, particularly directing their encomiums to his successful administration of the perplexing affairs of the City of New-Orleans. Among other honored gentlemen who paid their respects to Gen. Butler, was the venerable Winfield Scott, Lieutenant-General of the United States Army, and the stream of callers poured in until 5½ o'clock, when Gen. Butler took dinner in the public dining-room, with Mrs. Butler and his Staff officers, the occasion being seized upon by the guests to "get a good look" at the lion of the day, and the ladies especially seemed anxious to gratify their curiosity to obtain a sight of the man whose famous order respecting the "erring sisters" of the Crescent City, has, more than all things else, made his name a household word, which is mentioned with praise in one hemisphere, and in the other with reproach.

In the evening, Gen. Butler was waited upon by a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce, by whom the following letter was presented, after a few introductory words had been spoken by Charles Marshall, Esq., Chairman of the organization.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, United States Army:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of citizens of this City held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of the 5th inst., for the purpose of expressing the sense of this community in reference to the public services rendered by you to the country, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the loyal patriotism, indomitable energy and great administrative ability shown by Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in the various commands held by him in the service of the country, and especially in his civil and military administration of the duties pertaining to his command of the Department of the Gulf, eminently entitle him to an expression of approbation on the part of the citizens of New-York.

In furtherance of the views thus expressed, it was also resolved that, in addition to such action as may be taken by our municipal authorities, in extending to you the hospitalities of this City, a public dinner be tendered to you by the citizens, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to communicate with you upon the subject.

We have now the honor to apprise you of the action thus taken, and to ask that you will meet with our citizens at a public dinner at such time, to be appointed by you, as may be consistent with your official duties and your personal convenience.

In conveying to you this invitation, intended as a tribute of personal respect and esteem, we are well assured that it will not be the less acceptable to you as marked by a still higher significance. The citizens of New-York, watching the events of the war with a degree of vigilance and anxiety proportioned to the vast interests and influences which converge toward and radiate from this great commercial centre, have recognized in the course pursued by you, in the service and support of the Government, the principles which they deem most essential and indispensable to its triumph. They share with you in the conviction that there is no middle or neutral ground between loyalty and treason; that traitors against the Government forfeit all rights of protection and of property; that those who persist in armed rebellion, or aid it less openly, but not less effectively, must be put down and kept down by the strong hand of power and by the use of all rightful means, and that so far as may be, the sufferings of the poor and the misguided, caused by the rebellion, should be visited upon the authors of their calamities. We have seen with approbation that in applying these principles amidst the peculiar difficulties and embarrassments incident to your administration in your recent command, you have had the sagacity to devise, the will to execute and the courage to enforce the measures they demanded, and we rejoice at the success which has vindicated the wisdom and the justice of your official course. In thus congratulating you upon these results, we believe that we express the feeling of all those who most earnestly desire the speedy restoration of the Union to its full integrity and power, and we trust that you will be able to afford us the opportunity of interchanging with you, in the manner proposed, the patriotic sympathies and hopes which belong to this sacred cause.

We are, General, with high respect, your friends and obedient servants,

E. D. Morgan,	Charles King,
Richard Grant White,	E. H. McCurdy,
Chas. Gould,	Hiram Barney,
G. W. Blunt,	Seth B. Hunt,
Wm. Allen Butler,	E. Nye,
John Blunt, of Brooklyn,	John Wadsworth,
Francis Geo. Shaw,	Charles Butler,
R. J. Thorne,	Edward Minturn,
Peter Cooper,	Russell Sturgis,
C. H. Marshall,	Hamlin Blake.

Gen. Butler expressed himself as greatly flattered by the terms in which the merchants of the City of New-York had chosen to speak of him, and thanked the Committee very heartily for the compliment which they offered. He was unable, however, to accept for the present the high honor which they sought to confer. Business required his early presence at his home in Massachusetts, and an additional reason for his departure from the City to-day was the fact that Mrs. Butler had just received a telegram announcing the death of a nephew, whose funeral she desired to attend. Before he left the City, however, he should endeavor to find proper words with which to answer the letter that had been presented. He expected to return from Lowell in about ten days, when he would put himself directly in their hands, to do with him precisely as they pleased. If they should allow him to be colloquial he would speak of a few things respecting his course in New-Orleans, which had been carped at and severely criticised by those who had been accustomed to act with him politically in times past—not for the purpose of injuring him, but the cause, [illegible]. With reference to the Slavery question, his views had undergone a radical change during his residence at New-Orleans, and while entertaining no prejudices against his old political associates, who found fault with him on that score, he would only say to them, that if they had gone there with the same sentiments that he felt, they would have come away with the same sentiments that he felt. [Laughter.] He thought he might say that the principal members of his staff, and the prominent officers of his regiments, without any exception, went out to New-Orleans Hunker Democrats of the hunkerest sort, for it was but natural that he should draw around him those whose views were similar to his own, and every individual of the number had come to precisely the same belief on the question of Slavery, as he had put forth in his farewell address to the people of New-Orleans. This change came about from seeing what all of them saw, day by day. In this war the entire property of the South was against us, because almost the entire property of the South was bound up in that institution. This was a well-known fact, probably, but he did not become fully aware of it until he had spent some time at New-Orleans. The South had $163,000,000 of taxable property in slaves, and $163,000,000 in all other kinds of property. And this was the cause why the merchants of New-Orleans had not remained loyal. They found themselves ruined—all their property being loaned upon planters' notes and mortgages upon plantations and slaves, all of which property is now reasonably worthless. Again, he had learned what he did not know before, that this was not a rebellion against us, but simply a rebellion to perpetuate power in the hands of a few slaveholders. At first he had not believed that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, but attributed it to Davis, Slidell and others, who had brought it about to make political triumphs by which to regain their former ascendency.

The rebellion was against the humble and poorer classes, and there were in the South large numbers of secret societies, dealing in cabalistic signs, organized for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the rich over the poor. It was feared that these common people would come into power, and that three or four hundred thousand men could not hold against eight millions.

The first movement of these men was to make land the basis of political power; and that was not enough, for land could not be owned by many persons. Then they annexed land to slaves and divided the property into movable and immovable.

He was not generally accused of being a humanitarian—at least not by his Southern friends. [Laughter.] When he saw the utter demoralization of the people, resulting from Slavery, it struck him that it was an institution which should be thrust out of the Union. He had on reading Mrs. Stowe's book—*Uncle Tom's Cabin*—believed it to be an overdrawn, highly-wrought picture of Southern life, but he had seen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears, many things which go beyond her book as much as her book does beyond an ordinary school-girl's novel. He related an instance of the shocking demoralization of society at New-Orleans. There came into his office a woman 27 years of age, perfectly white, who asked him in proper language if he would put her in one of her father's houses. Her history was this: Her father had educated her in the city of New-York until she was between 17 and 18 years of age, and taken her to one of the metropolitan hotels, where he kept her as his mistress. Not relishing the connection, and desiring to get away from him, she went to New Orleans—he followed her, but she refused to live with him, at which he whipped her in the public street and made her marry a slave. She afterward resumed the unnatural relation, going to Cincinnati, but was brought back by her husband or father with a child belonging to somebody. Her father fled from the city at the time of its occupation by the United States forces leaving her in a state of destitution. She wanted to live in one of her father's houses, but her story was not credible, and he determined to investigate it. To his surprise, it was found to be well known, and testimony of its truth was obtained from A, B and C, without difficulty. Notwithstanding this fact, widely known as it was, this man could be elected in Louisiana, in the City of New-Orleans, a Judge of one of the Courts.

On one occasion one of his aids brought before him a young woman, almost white, who had been brutally whipped and turned out of the house of her father. For this outrage the man had been made to pay a fine of $1,000 and give the woman a deed of emancipation. [Applause.] These were the kind of charges which had been brought against him. [Cheers, and cries of "Good!"] Yes, no right-minded man could be sent to New-Orleans without returning an unconditional Anti-Slavery man, even though the roofs of the houses were not taken off and the full extent of the corruption exposed.

All the lower class of the people of New-Orleans were loyal. During the first fourteen days after the Union forces entered the city, fourteen thousand took the oath of allegiance; and when he went on board the steamer, on his return to the North, at least one thousand laboring men came down upon the levee, and uttered no words except those of good will to him as the representative of the Government.

Gen. Butler continued by saying that the war could only be successfully prosecuted by the destruction of slavery, which was made the corner-stone of the Confederacy. This was the second time in the history of the world that a rebellion of property-holders against the lower classes and against the Government was ever carried on. The Hungarian rebellion was one of that kind, and that failed, as must every rebellion of men of property against Government and against the rights of the many. One of the greatest arguments which he could find against Slavery was the demoralizing influences it exerted upon the lower white classes, who were brought into secession by the hundred because they ignorantly supposed that great wrong was to be done them by the Lincoln Government, as they termed it, if the North succeeded. Therefore, if you meet an old Hunker Democrat, and send him for sixty days to New-Orleans, and he comes back a Hunker still, he is merely incorrigible. [Laughter.]

There was one thing about the President's edict of emancipation to which he would call attention. In Louisiana he had excepted from freedom about 87,000 slaves. These comprise all the negroes held in the Lafourche District who have been emancipated already for some time, under the law which frees slaves taken in rebellious territory by our armies. Others of these negroes had been freed by the proclamation of September, which declared all slaves to be free whose owners should be in arms on the 1st of January. The slaves of Frenchmen were free because the code civil expressly prohibits a Frenchman holding slaves, and, by the 7th and 8th Victoria, every Englishman holding slaves submitted himself to a penalty of $500 for each. Now, take the negroes of Secessionists, Frenchmen and Englishmen out of the 87,000, and the number is reduced to an infinitesimal portion of those excepted. This fact had come to his knowledge from having required every inhabitant of the city to register his nationality. After all the names had been fairly registered, he exploited these laws to the English and French Consuls, and had thus replied to demands which had been made by English and French residents of Louisiana upon the Government for slaves alleged to have been seized. [Applause.]

Gen. Butler then adverted to the fight at Vicksburgh, and explained how utterly impossible it was for Banks and Farragut to pass the strongly-fortified rebel position 300 miles below, at Port Hudson, in time, at the present low stage of water in the river, to cooperate with Gen. Sherman. A pleasant conversation of various topics followed, and the Committee left, evidently pleased at the manner in which the evening had passed.

The guests at the hotel afterward pressed into the room to shake Gen. Butler by the hand, and the ladies especially appeared to be delighted with the opportunity of offering their compliments.

The Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Indiana Legislature convened this morning.

Paris C. Dunning was elected President of the Senate, and Samuel H. Buskirk Speaker of the House.

There is a Democratic majority in both Houses.

The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

REBEL REPORTS FROM TENNESSEE.

If Bragg has Won a Victory, the Richmond Papers "Don't See It."

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 6th inst., is received, containing the latest advices from Murfreesboro:

Chattanooga, Jan. 5, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper:

Sir: We have retired from Murfreesboro in perfect order.

All our stores are saved.

About four thousand Federal prisoners, five thousand stand of arms, and twenty-four pieces of cannon, captured by our forces, have already arrived here.

B. S. EWELL.

Gen. Bragg has fallen back to Shelbyville, which is twelve miles this side of Murfreesboro.

The Federals, after their reverses, were strongly reinforced, and turned upon the Confederate army and drove them away.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 6th instant says:

"Gen. Bragg has certainly retreated to Shelbyville, thirty miles from his victory at Murfreesboro; but if he has 'retired'—that is the fashionable phrase on our side, as 'change of base' is on the other—to Shelbyville, *he has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees.* If Gen. Rosecrans once gets possession of it, 200,000 men cannot dislodge him."

BRAGG ANNOUNCES HIS RETREAT.

Tullahoma, Monday, Jan. 5.

Unable to dislodge the enemy from his intrenchments, and, hearing of reinforcements to him, I withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry are close on his front.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

The Richmond *Dispatch* characterizes the Murfreesboro fight as a mysterious affair, and cannot reconcile Bragg's first with his last dispatch.

The *Examiner* says it was a disappointment, but not a disaster; and finds consolation in the fact that the Union army was horribly crippled.

Inauguration of Gov. Coburn, of Maine.

Augusta, Me., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Maine Legislature assembled in joint Convention to-day, when Gov. Coburn was inaugurated and delivered his message. He pays a merited tribute to the patriotism of Maine, which has furnished for the war over 40,000 men, without resorting to a draft. Alluding to the State finances, the Governor says the expenditures have been increased in various ways by the existence of the war, but not in such a manner as to embarrass the Treasury, oppress the people, or affect our credit. Indeed, at no previous period have our State bonds commanded so high a premium in the market as they have during the past year. The attention of the Legislature is called to the expediency of renewing the act permitting the suspension of specie payments by the banks, which expires by limitation on the 10th of this month. The banks were rarely, if ever, in a sounder condition than to-day. The establishment of a naval and military station at Portland by the General Government is recommended. The Governor concludes with extended remarks on National affairs, approving the President's proclamation of freedom, in reference to which he says:

"It will be clearly within the dispensation of God's justice that a system of oppression which violates the natural rights of man, which has always stirred up strife and contention, and which was the direct cause of our present struggles, should wither and perish in the wrathful storm, which, in its rage, it dared to provoke." The Governor urges unity of sentiment in the loyal States, saying: "Thus far we have, with patriotic unanimity, sustained the President in his efforts to subdue the rebellion. The people of the loyal States have poured out their treasure, and their blood, in unstinted measure, and in their devotion to the country, men have forgotten the prejudices of party. Upon a continuance of this cordial cooperation of all loyal men hangs the fate of the nation; and hence, with all earnestness, I exhort the people of this State to maintain a patriotic unity in the support of the President."

The Michigan Legislature.

Detroit, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Michigan Legislature assembled at Lansing yesterday. The Governor's Message was delivered to-day. Financial affairs are represented to be in a most satisfactory condition. Adequate Sinking Fund has been provided for the gradual extinguishment of the present State debt, and a system of taxation, not burdensome, inaugurated, which will prevent a further increase of the debt. The State has furnished altogether 45,500 soldiers, of which 34,000 were sent to the field previous to July last. Two thousand are yet to be raised to fill the quota under the last call. Alluding to the Proclamation of Emancipation, which is heartily indorsed, he says: "We are about to shake hands with the entire loyal population of the South, whether white or black. We shall no longer respect the claim of a white traitor to compel a black loyalist to aid him in destroying the Government."

More California Troops for Massachusetts Regiments.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Gov. Andrew has received the proffer of a full cavalry battalion from California, to consist of four companies. The question of their acceptance is now pending before the War Department. If accepted, it is understood that Col. Thompson, of California, formerly of Gen. Halleck's Staff, will accompany them East as their commander.

The Boston and White Mountain Section of the American Telegraph Company.

Littleton, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Boston and White Mountain section of the American Telegraph Company is completed to this town, and the office here is opened for public business.

Offices will soon be opened in nearly all the villages on the line of the railroad, between Littleton and Plymouth, on the new portion of the telegraph.

Mr. J. W. Robinson is Superintendent of the new line.

The First "Hop" of the Season at the Metropolitan Hotel.

While we are all supposed to be more or less in a state of anxiety in relation to the cause of the Union at the present time, there may possibly be some confidence derived from the fact that on the occasion of the first "hop" of the season given by the Lelands of the Metropolitan, there was a larger and more richly dressed assemblage than on any former occasion. There were not, certainly, less than seven hundred persons present and participating, not only in the dance, but in all the other festivities of the evening. Among them, many officers of the army and of the navy, Judges in our Courts, and other prominent men. The dresses of the ladies were the admiration of all—the most superb (said Warren) of any he had ever seen in his house before. The dancing commenced soon after 9 o'clock, and with the exception of the intermission for supper, at midnight, was continued until 2 o'clock this morning. It was certainly, in all respects naturally pertaining to such an occasion, one of the most *recherché* and enjoyable that has been held in the Metropolitan Hotel. While observing the glee and general enthusiasm for the dance, it was very difficult to realize that we are (progressing) in a terrible civil war. There was nothing in the music to remind us of the call to arms (in the military acceptation of the term;) neither was there anything in the movements of those "who occupied the floor" to remind us of the tramp of armed men.

Fire in a Barclay-Street Dry Goods House.
ESTIMATED DAMAGE OVER $50,000.

At about 7 o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the windows on the second floor of No. 29 Barclay Street. The alarm was promptly given, and steam and hand engines were speedily on hand. The stock in the building where the fire originated was, however, almost wholly destroyed by fire and water. The first floor was occupied by Henry A. Swift, domestic dry goods merchant. The second floor by Messrs. Barris, Dunn & Co., manufacturers of silk trimmings, and the upper stories by several other parties. The aggregate loss on stock in this building will amount to over $40,000. The store at No. 31, occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, as a bookstore, was seriously damaged by water. The Messrs. Sadlier are fully insured in City Companies. The stock in No. 27 Barclay-street, occupied on the first floor by James Robinson, dealer in domestic dry goods, and on the second floor by Messrs. Clift & Adams, dealers in hosiery, was also largely damaged by water. Their loss is estimated at over $5,000.

The damage to the building No. 29, where the fire originated, will be about $6,000. It is fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Fire Marshal is, however, engaged in investigating it, and will make known the result, if possible, to-day. Sergeants Lanning and Robinson, of the Third Precinct, with a squad of men, and also sections of Policemen from the First, Fifth, Eighth and Twenty-seventh Precincts, were promptly on hand, and rendered valuable aid to the firemen and Insurance Patrol in saving a large amount of property.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Signora Lorini will appear to-night as *Leonora*, in Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore." Being the last night of the season and the first appearance of a favorite artist, there will undoubtedly be a fashionable and, we hope, a crowded house.

Winter Garden—Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.—This evening these delightful artists take their farewell benefit, being the last night but one of an engagement of even for them extraordinary duration and success. They present no less than four pieces, "The Bashful Irishman," "Connecticut Courtship," "Phelim O'Donnell" and "The Irish Lion," in all of which they appear.

"Il Poliuto" at the Brooklyn Academy.—Last night Mr. Grau presented, at the Brooklyn Academy, Donizetti's Opera, "Il Poliuto," with the same cast as that which opened the season at the New-York Academy. Miss Kellogg, who is Brooklyn's operatic favorite, was, of course, the star of the evening. Her acting was most commendable from beginning to end. She was very successful in singing the bravura "Cabaletta," in the first act, composed originally for Mme. Corbari by Signor Muzio. It is a test piece as well as a show piece, and requires a nicety of expression possible only to an artist of very high merit. In it, and also in the duo in the last act, she was rapturously applauded.

Maccaferri never tries to do well in Brooklyn, and amuses rather than delights his audience.

As a whole the performance was a success, and we are glad that Mr. Grau, and the belligerent directors, concluded to be peaceable and to furnish us such an operatic treat.

To-night, for the last time, "Trovatore" will be given at the Academy, and on Saturday, with a grand matinee, Mr. Grau closes his season. Brignoli's continued indisposition necessitates an interregnum in operatic affairs, which will, however, be brief, if the promises of his physician may be relied upon.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical, for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

No Holiday Gift Compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times; it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1.50. Microscope sent postage paid for $2.25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st. (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway, by L. Altholf, 463; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland 567, corner of Bond-st., Lent, 683.

Cure Your Rupture.—There is nothing that compares with WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS for curing this disease. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. 20 Bond-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged JOINTS—and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' "Hard-Rubber Radical Truss" [illegible] "Varicocele Truss" may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' [illegible], New-York.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Perry's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket, and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Ladies' Anklets.—Every lady is in full dress for skating, should have a pair. For sale at MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Anklets and Balmoral Boots.—For ladies, misses and children, at W. H. JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Broddis—Robinson.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863, by Rev. Samuel Bayliss, Lieut. Paul Broddis, U. S. Army, to Miss Mary J. Robinson, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

Banks.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, Carrie, infant daughter of George and Caroline C. Banks, aged 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Pike-st.

Craig.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Martha Jane, wife of John D. Craig, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 208 West 44th-st.

Chapman.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, of croup, Eliza Titus, daughter of Robert W. and Christiana E. Chapman, aged 1 year, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Oriental Lodge No. 36, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 285 Elizabeth-st., on Friday, at 12 M. Her remains will be taken to Fort Washington for interment.

Chester.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 8, Hannah M., wife of W. W. Chester, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Mercer-st. Church, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock.

Hunt.—On Monday, Jan. 5, from injuries received on board the steamship *Ericsson*, John P. Hunt, Engineer, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 25 Columbia, near Broome-st.

Jarvis.—In Westport, Conn., Thursday morning, Jan. 8, Nelson Jarvis, of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, at 2 o'clock, Saturday. Passengers leaving this City by the New-Haven Railroad, at 9¼ o'clock A. M., will find carriages at Newalk to convey them to the Church.

Keeling.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, William Keeling, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of his sons-in-law, George Smith and John McKeever, and his brothers-in-law, John S. and Daniel W. Norris, are invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of Daniel W. Norris, this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rockland County.

Lounsbury.—In Manhattanville, on Thursday, Jan. 8, suddenly, Amos L. Lounsbury, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

McCorkle.—At the battle of Sharpsburgh, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Joseph H. McCorkle, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the Second New-York State Militia, or Eighty-second Regiment Volunteers, now in the City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 312 Court, corner of Baltic-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Tallmadge.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, Benjamin H. Tallmadge.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew G. Norwood, No. 166 West 14th-st., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral services will be held in the Church of Rev. Dr. Rice, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., at 1½ o'clock, to which his friends and the members of the various associations to which he belonged, are respectfully invited.

Verplanck.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863, of consumption, Mr. William Verplanck, aged 33 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Vanderhoef.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, of croup, Edwin P., youngest son of Peter P. and Louisa Vanderhoef, aged 2 years 4 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, in 126th-st., near 4th-av., Harlem.

Young.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Charlie Peach, second son of John L. and Mary B. Young, aged 3 years and 11½ months.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 63 Irving-place, Friday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his grandparents, James F. Sparkman and Isaac Young, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 13.—Jan. 8, 1863.
25, 12, 58, 45, 8, 1, 73, 53, 2, 51, 64, 5.

Kentucky, Class 14.—Jan. 8, 1863.
10, 45, 17, 28, 66, 71, 35, 30, 72, 13, 5, 8, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FALSEHOOD NAILED!

MUNCHAUSEN ECLIPSED!

A startling piece of intelligence has been made public during the last week, in which we have been led to suppose that the piratical Commander of the rebel ship No. 290, overcome with remorse and resistless of results, has seized twelve cases of bitters and had resolved to end his days in their consumption. Facts that investigation have brought to light, prove that the published letter of the pirate Raphael Semmes is a *forgery*; that the house who pretends to have received it had none of their Bitters on board of the *Ariel* when she was seized; that it is a fair supposition that there is no such firm in existence in Panama, as that of M. Cordova & Son, to whom it is asserted these Bitters were shipped, and that the whole remarkable literary production is full of exaggerations, falsehoods and unbiased assumptions. Read the following correspondence, and be convinced:

INFORMATION SOUGHT.

No. 5 Bowling-green, Office of the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Line.

Mr. James M. Cross:

Dear Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* of to-day, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested in knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action.

Respectfully yours,
D. S. MARVIN,
No. 20 Cedar-st.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.

INFORMATION FOUND.

No. 5 Bowling-Green,
Office of the Atlantic and Pacific S. S. Line,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.

Mr. D. S. Marvin, No. 20 Cedar-st.:

Dear Sir: Yours of to-day's date is received, calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to the seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*.

I presume you address me on the subject instead of the Agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that, as Purveyor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of "Hostetter's Bitters" for use on board of the steamer.

There were no goods of any kind on board the *Ariel*, Dec. 6, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.

There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage among those who travel through tropical climates. The *Ariel's* cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were minus only a few pairs. From these facts, you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not.

Very respectfully,
JAMES M. CROSS.

CHEERING FACTS FOR THE BILIOUS.—Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears; if there is diarrhoea, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered—or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon—by all persons of bilious habit.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:

Confederate Steamer Alabama, Dec. 8, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transferred to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital room and in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too desirable an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with a case of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the cramp.

The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

TO JOBBERS.

The only house in America dealing in

TIES

exclusively, was established by P. F. Smith in 1854.

In announcing a change in our firm, (the withdrawal of T. A. BROUWER,) we desire to call particular attention to the largest and most attractive assortment of NECK-TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS, etc., ever offered to the trade, *at prices which will positively meet all and every kind of competition, either foreign or domestic!*

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Old Stand, No. 30 Warren-st.

LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN PSYCHOLOGY.—Messrs. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE are to give a series of Lectures and Experiments upon this subject, next week, at Clinton Hall. Prof. BRITTAN will lecture EVERY EVENING during the week, and the experiments will be of the most startling and amusing character.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF PRIME Boots or Shoes, of any description, at reduced prices, should call at No. 377 Bowery, next to 5th-st., or No. 390 [illegible] WM. F. ALLEN, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS! NEWSPAPERS! MAGAZINES!

The ANNUAL BULLETIN OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION for 1863 is now ready, and may be had gratis by members and others at the Library and down-town office. It contains the principal additions for the past year, and a list of papers and magazines regularly received in the Reading-room.

Terms—To Clerks, $1 initiation, and $1 50 semi-annual fees; to ladies, professional men, and others, $5 a year. Open day and evening.

CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, and No. 49 Liberty-st.

₊ In the Duplicate Department will be found surplus copies of popular books at low rates.

HUGO'S LES MISERABLES.

A NEW LIBRARY EDITION.

In five elegant duodecimo volumes, clearly printed with large type, on fine white paper, beautifully bound in cloth, price $1 per volume.

PART I.—FANTINE.

Published this day. The four remaining volumes to follow immediately.

Every reader and admirer of "LES MISERABLES" (and who has not read and admired this the grandest work of fiction ever penned) will be charmed with this NEW EDITION, so convenient to hold, so pleasant to read, and so ornamental to the library.

₊ Copies sent by mail free on receipt of price, $1.

CARLETON, Publisher,
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT BOOK.

Now Ready,
THE LEGENDS OF CHARLEMAGNE;
By the Author of the "Age of Fable."
Richly Illustrated in cream-laid paper.
THE FINEST BOOK OF THE SEASON,
AND
ONE OF LASTING VALUE.

Suitable for a Gift, and desirable for every Library, public and private.

Price, English Vellum	$3 50
Half Calf	$4 50
Full Turkey	$6 00

ALSO, NOW READY,
UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE,
THE AGE OF FABLE.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

PHYSIOGNOMY, ORIGINS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions; PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc. are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 now ready. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW JUST WHAT Asthma is, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., and of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

MR. MASON JONES
Will deliver his Oration on
"GARIBALDI,"
AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av.,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

PILES—ITCHING PILES.

Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin, by the use of

ROSSMAN'S CURE.

Itching Piles is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing itching, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.

ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.

THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

TO CURE A COUGH, TO RELIEVE ALL Irritations of the throat, to prevent hoarseness, to restore to perfect soundness and health the most delicate organization of the human frame—the lungs—use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A COURSE OF LECTURES
Will be delivered by
REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.,
ON THE
FATHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
AT
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
(Rev. Dr. Gillette's,)
23d-st., near 6th-av.

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.
First Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 12—The Age of the Martyrs.
Second Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 15—Origen and the Schools of Alexandria.
Third Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 19—Anthony and the Life of the Desert.
Fourth Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 22—Athanasius.
Fifth Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 26—[illegible] of Antioch.
Sixth Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 29—Ambrose, the Churchman, reputed author of the "Te Deum;" Jerome, the Scholar, and Augustine, the Divine.

Tickets for the Course (Six Lectures) have been placed at the extraordinary low price of One Dollar. Single tickets at Twenty-five Cents.

Tickets may be had at the book, drug and music stores on Broadway, and at the Rooms of the Association, Bible House, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH, WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contract, at lowest market price.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

Dr. LEVETT'S DENTIFRICE
AND LOTION.

For preserving and whitening the teeth, used in his extensive Dental practice for upward of twenty years, is highly recommended. Price, 25 cents; at all druggists, and at his residence, No. 21 Waverley-place.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now known in a "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Those who are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis or Asthma, may also be cured by the use of my Herbal Preparations. I will send this valuable prescription free to any person on receipt of their name. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 12 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.

RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons, residing or doing business in the FOURTH ASSESSMENT DISTRICT, composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, of the City of New-York, that the assessment rolls will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19, of the Act to Provide Internal Revenue, &c., be open for examination, at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, Sundays excepted, and that for the five days next ensuing, appeals will be received and determined by me, at this office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation. All appeals must be in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor, 4th District.
Dated at No. 43 Franklin-st., this 9th day of January, 1863.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO., No. 205 Broadway.

Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a tidy, respectable Protestant Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good reference, and will be found willing and obliging. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 83 East 10th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A thoroughly competent young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at 143 Grand-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN from the North of Ireland wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of good plain cooking; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing, or if the family is small will do it all; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 19th-st., near the 6th-av., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIENCED woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking, and all kinds of game and fancy dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at or address No. [illegible] East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 2d-av., 2d floor, front room, near 29th-st.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMISING WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; would be willing to assist with the washing, if required; has excellent City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 218 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young, respectable woman, as a first-class cook, who understands all kinds of cooking and baking, soups and meats, creams and desserts of all kinds. Can give the best of City references. Her last place was at Mrs. [illegible]'s, West 25th-st. Apply at No. 26 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; understands French, English and German cooking. No objection to a hotel. Good city references. Call for two days at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS PROfessed cook by a young Englishwoman who is a thorough cook; has lived from 3 to 5 years with some of the best families of this city, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 600 4th-av., near 29th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 31st-st., near 7th-avenue.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; is a good baker; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable women, one as first class cook, understands meats, soups and poultry; also is a good bread and biscuit maker; the other as chambermaid and plain sewing or nurse. Call for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; good City reference given. Call at No. 243 East 6th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer—in a private family; good City reference from their last places; would like to go together. Call for two days at No. 181 7th-av., near 23d-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 79 26th-av., near 15th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; a thorough servant; does up linens in style; will do the washing; wages $8 a month; City or country. Call for two days, No. 197 East 11th-st.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—SITUATION wanted, in a private family, by a first-class cook and waitress, who have four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen until suited at their present situation, No. 30 West 9th-st.

AS GOOD COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is an obliging, tractable servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook, economical, respectful and neat. City or country. Best of reference given. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by a respectable American woman. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, for two days, at No. 406 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 45 Hester-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the first of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 18th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as child's nurse; can take charge of the nursery, and is willing to make herself useful if required; first-class City reference can be given; lived three years and six months in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238, corner of 13th-st. and 6th-av. Ring the private door bell.

AS NURSE.—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the charge of young children for many years; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 234 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a young French girl; will not have more than two children. Address by letter or in person during three days, before 12 M., Mrs. LEE, Grammercy Park House.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a mulatto woman as nurse and plain sewer. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, Thursday and Friday, at 46 East 37th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a most respectable young woman as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children, or in chamberwork, if required; the very best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 175 6th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT PERson wishes a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; would wait on ladies or take care of grown children; no objection to the country; best reference given. Please call for two days at No. 162 West 36th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing or fine washing or ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; a home more of an object than wages; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a woman as first-class seamstress; cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, under clothing, and shirts. Has the best of city references. Wages not an object; wants a home for the winter. Address No. 146 [illegible]-st., near 6th av., at the present employer's.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress desires a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman, as an experienced waitress. Satisfactory recommendations will be given by her present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress and seamstress in of a willing and obliging disposition, and can make herself useful in any work, if required; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 21 James-st., third floor, front room.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 373 6th-av.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting, and can be highly recommended; particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes; family washing accepted. Call at No. 221 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted by a young man as above, having over six years' experience in the trade; has good references. Address B. L., Box No. 148 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a reliable and competent Englishman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has City references. Address COACHMAN, care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; no objections to any part of the country; has six years' reference from his last place. Address, or call on J. T., No. 96 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young man, a native of England, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, and would be willing to make himself useful and go to the country. Has the best of reference from his late employer. Can be seen for three days, in the seed-store, No. 5 John-st., or a letter addressed to SHAW will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man not afraid to work; best of City reference given. Address S., Box No. 153 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man who well understands the care of garden and green-house plants. Apply at No. 84 Fulton-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

AS SWISS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A middle-aged man, who is an experienced coachman, wishes a situation as above; is a good groom and understands gardening; has good references; speaks English, German and French. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton-hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, an intelligent, careful and reliable man, as farmer and gardener, on a small country-place of 10 acres, near New-York. Must be well acquainted with vegetable raising, management of horses, cow, &c. Address, with particulars, wages expected, &c., A. B., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man of sober and industrious habits, who thoroughly understands his business, vegetable gardening, seeds, flowers, fruit trees and the cultivating and the forcing of early grapevines, &c., and the art of cultivating and arranging green-house and exotic plants, so as to obtain from them the greatest amount of produce and of beauty; none need apply except those that have glass. Call on or address M. D., for three days, at A. Smith's, Seedsman and florist, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York City.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, without children; is a first-class grape grower; also the general management of a gentleman's private residence. Address J. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS BAR-TENDER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man in the above capacity, who has had long experience in the wholesale and retail liquor business; can give satisfactory reference as to capability and character; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address M. J. F., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Address, for two days, C. K., No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av., or Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man in some business; he is a good hand at horses, well acquainted in the City, and willing to work. A note addressed to R., Box No. 200 Times Office, will be attended to for two days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man desires a situation in the country; is a first-rate hand over horses, a practical farmer, and a first-rate driver; would be willing to turn his hands to anything he is told to do; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as useful man by a very respectable young man, with two years' reference, as ostler and gardener, for City or country; is willing to give his time to the interest of his employer. Call or address W. B., No. 963 Broadway, near 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A woman as chambermaid and to assist in ironing, and to have some knowledge of hair dressing; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 237 4th-av.

A LAD.—AN AMERICAN LAD, 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, is wanted as page to a gentleman travelling in Europe. He must write a good hand, and possess a knowledge of figures. To one perfectly competent a good salary will be given. Address, for two days, G. G., Box No. 148 Times Office.

LAD WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE; one who is active and intelligent, and whose parents reside in the City. Compensation small. Address Box No. 3,387 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

A LAD WANTED.—A SMART ACTIVE LAD, about 15 years old, at E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.

BOY WANTED.—A STRONG, ACTIVE LAD, 15 or 16 years of age, of good education, to learn the commission dry goods business. Apply at No. 21 Park-place, between 9 and 10 A. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. She must be experienced and have good City references. Apply at No. 155 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FINISHer. A good workman can have steady employment. Apply at FISCHER'S, No. 233 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—Protestant and Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 60 East 17th-st., between 12 and 2 P. M., Friday.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AT MRS. GREEN'S Agency for Employment, No. 500 Broadway, east side, near 23d-st., good helps, cook, and cook and wash, waitresses, nurses, and to do general work; no charge until engaged. Public patronage respectfully solicited by Mrs. C. GREEN.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

NEW SEASONABLE GOODS, in all of the desirable fabrics, imported and manufactured expressly for this season's Broadway trade.

Now selling off in order to close the business.

PRICES LESS THAN THE COST.

Please examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF J. HOMES.

All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at

NO. 477 BROADWAY.

E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.

N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost.

NO. 477 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.—REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &c. WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GOGE,

Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.

Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) Bagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse (Bill) 15 hands high, Bagtail; carries himself splendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an elegant road horse; sound and reliable. Price, $[illegible]. Also, a black colt, coming [illegible] years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price $[illegible]. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $[illegible]. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; sound and kind in all harness; would make a good coupé or doctor's horse. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Apply at the stable No. 113 East 19th-st., in the marble yard.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Liberty-st., and at [illegible]. [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE, LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. F. H. DIAMOND, 620 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF BALDWIN, STUDWELL & FISHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be settled by H. M. BALDWIN & NATH'L FISHER, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
H. M. BALDWIN,
JOSEPH STUDWELL, Jr.,
NATH'L FISHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of BALDWIN, FISHER & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Baldwin, Studwell & Fisher, at No. 26 Park-row.
H. M. BALDWIN,
NATH'L FISHER,
HENRY DIX.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is this day dissolved by the retirement of FREDERICK TYLER. The subscribers will liquidate the business of the late firm and continue the sale and shipment of coal in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name and style as heretofore.
GEORGE F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.
No. 226 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.
A. J. WOOD,
E. WORTHINGTON,
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 313 Washington-st.
WOOD & WORTHINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, Mr. ORVILLE STRONG retiring therefrom.
GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
ORVILLE STRONG.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

The undersigned have associated with them Mr. MANLY B. BOARDMAN, and will continue the Fancy Goods and Yankee Notion business as heretofore, under the firm of BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., at the old stand, No. 36 Cortlandt-st.
GURDON BURCHARD,
GEORGE WHITNEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. LEWIS B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
P. M. MYERS & CO.

Referring to the above announcement, the undersigned will continue the business as usual, under the same name and style as above.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
PETER M. MYERS,
BENJ. G. LENNOX,
LAWRENCE MYERS, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. BECKER & GRAEVE, having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, and Mr. HENRY BECKER has alone to attend to the liquidation of the business, as per contract.
H. BECKER,
W. GRAEVE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. EMIL SIEVERS, of his Port-au-Prince firm, and will continue the commission business under the firm of H. BECKER & CO., at the old office, No. 33 South William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
H. BECKER.

WILLIAM CROMWELL, HAVING ASSOCIATED his son, JAMES W. CROMWELL, and WILLIAM H. WILTSIE, in business with him, the Wholesale Dry Goods and Carpet business will be transacted by them, under the firm of
WILLIAM CROMWELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, 1st month 6th, 1863.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM CROMWELL & CO. will remove their place of business from No. 115 Chambers-st., to No. 88 Franklin-st. on the 10th inst.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, by the firm name of CROOK & DUFF, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated Jan. 1, 1863.
JOHN A. DUFF,
JOHN H. CROOK.

The business heretofore conducted by CROOK & DUFF at No. 49 Park-row, will be continued by
JOHN H. CROOK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.
GEORGE MANLEY,
WASHINGTON MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, 300 feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southwesterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets; and laying crosswalk in Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of [illegible] [illegible] half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, [illegible] both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues [illegible]; Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets, west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half-way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 1, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAnufacture of shoes, these having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.
GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $[illegible] 7-per-cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $[illegible] of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of the issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 18[illegible]. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $[illegible], (and the taxable property in 1860 was $[illegible],) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1860. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Jan. 6, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 22 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 25, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a special tax has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal sum will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.
HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
1871 6 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. [illegible], 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, whose coupons are exhausted, are requested to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 45 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1860, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 105 to 129 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended, upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1863.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th of January.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 44 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
ALEX. WILEY, Jr., Sec'y.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid—less Government tax of Three Per Cent.—upon presentation of same at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
JAN. 6, 1863.

MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, at the banking-house.

Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

No. 33 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 1½ per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—MORTGAGES ON first-class City property. Also money to loan on first-class country property in the State of New-York, not very remote from this City.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.

Peoples' Ins. Co. Stock.	Brooklyn Gas Light Co. Stock.
Commonwealth Ins. Co. Stock.	Citizens' Gas Co. Stock.
Home Ins. Co. Stock.	Manhattan Ins. Co. Stock.
Grocers' Ins. Co. Stock.	Equitable Ins. Co. Stock.
Stuyvesant Ins. Co. Stock.	Security Ins. Co. Stock.
Brunswick Ins. Co. Stock.	Williamsburgh City Insurance Company Stock.
Lorillard Ins. Co. Stock.	
Lamar Ins. Co. Stock.	Peter Cooper Ins. Co. Stock.
Excelsior Ins. Co. Stock.	Jefferson Ins. Co. Stock.
Astor Ins. Co. Stock.	Howard Ins. Co. Stock.
Eagle Ins. Co. Stock.	San Francisco City 6 & 7 cent. Bonds.
Citizens' Gas Light Co. Stk.	
Chic. & N. W. R. Co. Stock.	

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. From $1,000 to $75,000, On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.

Apply to

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,

No. 11 PINE-STREET.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$4,136,799 45
Loans to Directors	136,000	
Real Estate		400,000 00
U. S. and N. Y. State Stocks and Interest		2,177,115 32
Expense Account, including Taxes		23,425 57
Overdrafts		689 17
Specie		1,768,195 47
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		[illegible] 22
United States Demand Notes		1,417,322 00
Due from Banks		330,788 05
Total		$10,[illegible] 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		310,160 31
Registered Bank Notes	$[illegible]	
Registered on hand	[illegible]	237,309 00
Due Depositors on demand		4,[illegible] 25
Due to Banks		2,[illegible] 86
Total		$10,[illegible] 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of the twenty-seventh day of December, 1862, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the first day of January, 1862, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 6th day of January, 1863, before me,
HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of twenty BONDS of $1,000 each, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and fifty three BONDS of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, of various issues and amounts, which, with other securities, were stolen from the iron safe of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, about the 21st of April. For particulars see advertisement in the New-York *Evening Post*. Dealers in these stocks are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same, as payments are stopped at the respective offices.
FISHER HOWE, Treasurer, No. 34 Fulton-st.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 12.

Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 50 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERMAN,

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
MALTBY G. LANE, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 26th-av. and 26th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,

and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Monday, 19th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Money deposited on or before Saturday, the 10th of January, will draw interest from the 1st. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before the 10th January, will bear interest from the 1st January. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, of seven hundred Army Transportation wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, "Wheeling pattern." One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same, to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

The newest and best styles, at low prices. "Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety. Tool Chests, from $1 to $25. Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 220 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO., OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1862.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to 2d proximo.
JAMES J. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 183 Bowery, Corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building.—A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared; payable on and after 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable at this office on demand.
THOMAS GREENLEAF.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

157TH DIVIDEND.—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIdend, at the rate of Six per cent. (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of January. No. 1 3d-av.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 5.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed the 12th inst. By order.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board.
F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKHOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., No. 470 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 3, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICE AND RETAIL DEPARTment of Wilson's Ship, Bread and Cracker Bakery, is removed to the new buildings, Nos. 37 and 39 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl, opposite to the Fulton Bank. The wholesale department will not be interrupted by the burning of the Fulton-st. bakery on Jan. 1. Orders for ship bread and crackers will now be received at the corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., and executed with my usual promptness and dispatch.
JOHN T. WILSON.
JAN. 3, 1863.

LOTS ON 14TH, 15TH, 17TH AND 18TH STS., NEAR 6TH-AV., FOR SALE.—400 feet in one plot on 17th-st., and running through to 18th-st., and commencing 150 feet west from 6th-av.

100 feet on 14th-st., running through to 15th-st., and commencing 300 feet west from 6th-av. Nearly all may remain on mortgage. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, Executor, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH INSTANT, AT Bryant's Minstrels, a ladies fur victorine, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left with Mr. STEPHENS, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! SARCASCHE UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Parts. Lecture, "Self-Preservation." Also, "Adviceand Marriage Guide," (70th edition), 200 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Diseases, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Lassitude, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequalled Parts and London treatment, etc. Mailed free for 25, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Aperients, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 464 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German des Reformed Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

UNFAILING

for uniformly good results. In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity.

Young men do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! I will cure them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. G. OAKLEY, No. 41 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and S. CAMPBELL, corner 6th and 24th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States, H. G. OAKLEY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE SPEEDILY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy must be stamped as the best of its class. Its extraordinary results have been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Chest, they are the most agreeable and effectuous remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, &c. Retail by all Druggists throughout the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hoyt, Sherman & Co., Jones, Hersey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit of those young and middle-aged men who suffer from Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., especially, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself, being put to great expense and inconvenience by medical imposters and quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N.Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the principles of the Medical Institute, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Gravel, tumors, cancers, Secondary Affections, Mercurial Syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This invaluable agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only successful remedies in the world, guaranteed to cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies are sent anywhere. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for Gonorrhoea and Gleet, "stricture," &c. In gonorrhoea, he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Loss and will cure pain, loss time and expense than any other one or will, and never have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to put this to a test. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch, of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the worst complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or syphilis cured in five days, without confinement or change of diet. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Inveterate stricture stopped in a short time. Cases from country, if not beyond cure, or loss of power, restored to full vigor in few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Consult by mail, distance no bar. Medicines sent everywhere. Cure guaranteed, or a permanent cure effected by writing a full statement of the case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Hunge-st. to his present very convenient suite of rooms, No. 7 Lispenard-st., between Church and Broadways, with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to cure in less time than every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures in the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would only refer the reader to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and other diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young men! Are you subject to that cruel and body destroying disease, resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Affected, try them! They will certainly relieve. Send for circulars, first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price, addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. Sent on the Continent, RICHARDSON, at Nos. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages and 125 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of restoration. The only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical competency. Sent free of postage, in a sealed letter, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address, Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. EWARD'S Great Female Benefactor—the Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious sufferer. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks. Permanently to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 156 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in how cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the mask and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole list of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is not a vile and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three-cent stamps. 200 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY for advertising quacks, but go to a responsible physician and buy a standard work, viz., Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains full directions for the LASTING CURE of every kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $145
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 85

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

LORNEMAN,

Capt. Graham, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next

SATURDAY, Jan. 10,

Rates of passage from New-York—First cabin, according to accommodation, $100, $110, $120. Steerage, $35, with good provisions, $40. Certificates somewhat cheaper, bring out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship

EAGLE,

RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. Johnson,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. J. Gager,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock noon.
No bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 48 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S

PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
NO. 69 SOUTH-ST.

For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., for France to and from Liverpool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 69 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Jan. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	45
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Chapel-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SETHONE & CO.; in London, to EYRES & MOORE, No. 41 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires; in Havre, to Le Boeuf, 1 in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND FORT ROYAL, S. C.—The Adams Express Company's steamship AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. M. Smith, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for Newbern and Port Royal, touching at Fort Monroe, and freight decided for Newbern, at time for N. C. Invoices of goods to be forwarded by this ship must be sent to us at the Custom House, and permits obtained in conformity to the requirements of the Circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury. Bills of lading must be had at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway, where they will be signed. For freight or passage apply as above, to
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and leave New-York about the 20th instant.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIPS NEW-YORK, Capt. Ahrens, Commander, for the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

for

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the fore cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. La Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau $20 00
Passage money to Havana 30 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHEMIST OF STANDING HAS INVENTed entirely new and cheap methods of preparing green timber for ships, oil paintings, and many other purposes which rapidly and effectually season it. Its process preserves it from rot and the destructive action of the air and of iron, render it permanently flexible, tough, and less penetrable by moisture and less combustible by fire than petroleum and other oils, the materials used having themselves a preservative action on iron. These highly important inventions are secured, and competent parties are wanted to introduce them here and abroad. None but good and capitalists desirous to find just when satisfied, need apply. Address R. W., Locked Box No. 36 Washington, D. C.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK and fixtures of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the owner on the premises, foot of Hudson-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a well-established fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms and pleasant in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 139 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

TO BUTCHERS AND GROCERS.—ONE OF the best stands in the City; To let; the rent cost, per month, of the building occupied, 1 Orange-st., and Elm-place, Brooklyn. Apply to W. MACKEY, No. 82 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 9, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTNER IN AN established business, with a capital of $5,000, for the purpose of adding facilities that will largely increase the present business. Direct answers to CAPITAL, Box No. 129 Times Office.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

EVANS & STEVENS,

Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vacuator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated Leather-made Crown Tourniquet,

No. 10 GOLD FISH-STREET,

ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened and the free size and clean. CHAS. E. HOADLEY, No. 1 New Dorsey, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 10 Warren; 304 Canal, and No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IL TROVATORE.

Director ..... J. GRAU

ITALIAN OPERA—SECOND SEASON.

Box office of the Academy, in Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 1 Bassett-st.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It is with extreme regret that Mr. Grau is compelled to announce

TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SEASON,

owing to the continued and severe indisposition of Signor BRIGNOLI. The throat disease under which this gentleman is laboring renders it absolutely necessary that he should abstain from singing for several days; and as the interval will have to be employed in repeating old operas without sufficient rehearsal, Mr. Grau believes that it will be impracticable to suspend operations until Signor BRIGNOLI is restored to health. When the season was undertaken it was with the highest intention of producing certain works, and of departing as little as possible upon the old repertoire of the Academy. To alter this plan now would be to deceive the public and to thrust upon the manager an experiment which he never had the idea of making. Compelled from the coming night to make a change in his programme, and forseeing that no long as Signor Brignoli's health was in uncertainty, other changes would constantly have to be made; and that in this way he would lose the credit of keeping his word with the public, and the merit of bringing out his operas with all the care that could be bestowed on them, Mr. Grau has determined, at great pecuniary sacrifice, to suspend the

CLOSE OF THE SEASON ON FRIDAY NEXT, AND SATURDAY A MATINEE.

The interruption, however, being of a peculiarly temporary character, he will, at the earliest possible moment, resume the enterprise. A week or ten days of absolute repose will, it is believed, restore Signor Brignoli to his usual robust condition, and the manager will then recommence his disjointed season by producing such operas as the "Sicilian Vespers," "Martha," "Giovanni d'Arco," and "Roberto il Diavolo."

FRIDAY, JAN. 9—LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT.

When will be performed Verdi's favorite opera of

IL TROVATORE,

SIGNORA LOSSI

will appear for the first time in Leonora.

SIGNOR MACCAFERRI, whose success last season in the role of Manrico was of so enthusiastic a character, is expected to make his appearance for the first time, in this opera, "Di quella Pira," fairly discomfited the audience, will resume that part on this occasion.

Leonora ..... Signora Lossi
Manrico ..... Maccaferri
Azucena ..... Mme. Marietta Piccolomini
Amodio ..... Count di Luna ..... Bagioli
Ferrando ..... Ferranti ..... Junghanns
Ruiz ..... Madame Ostini ..... Madame Morensi

ON SATURDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT.

The entire Opera of FOLLIETO with KELLOGG, and first act of TRAVIATA, by request.

Exceptional preparations are being made for the production of

GIOVANNA D'ARCO.

This opera will be the great attraction of this Farewell and the last for the present, and New-York will have the priority of representation, it being in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.
THE LAST FOR THE PRESENT.

Mr. Grau, having determined to make the Matinee more attractive than usual, announces the following extraordinary performance, to commence promptly at 1 o'clock:

IL TROVATORE, THE MARTYRS, with KELLOGG, MACCAFERRI, AMODIO, BARILI, and the first act of

LA TRAVIATA.

MLLE. CORDIER ..... VIOLETTA.

Mlle. Cordier has achieved great success in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

SIGNOR MACCAFERRI, as ..... ALFREDO.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can now be obtained at the usual ticket offices.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 472 Broadway.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
SIXTY-EIGHTH AND NINTH NIGHTS.
MARTY OR, THE ROSE OF GRENADA.

Romantic Opera in three acts, by Coustadin Kreutzer. Mlle. Rotter, and Messrs. Hartmann, Lotti, Quint and Wehnlich, in the principal parts.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS,
Removed to
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-street.
MONDAY, Jan. 5,
And every evening until further notice.
Tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry, Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:30, 4, 5.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-town, and Maspeth.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTOMLY, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday, and Friday (passing Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M.) Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—12:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURGESS, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot Sixth-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York, at 8 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 2 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Jamaica.

At 6 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at reduced rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 6 A. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS

Express, foot of Chambers-st.

9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Dunkirk.

12 P. M.—Express, for Buffalo.

5 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM REMSEN-ST.
Express, 3 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 7 P. M.	7:30, 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Atlantic City, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 6:15 A. M and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont 12:15 P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE dashing steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 35, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day; and way-bills to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip and 23d-st. Pier 1 daily. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 672 Broadway, between 8 and 9 P. M., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. The merchants are also respectfully invited to attend and join the Association. Special Committees are hereby notified to report at said meeting.

Per order ..... E. M. OSGOOD, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN ADjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer Hotel THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 9, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance relative to the clothes claims. Let every Veteran of 1812 be present, if in this and the adjacent counties.

ASM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. FRYER, Adjutant.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hospital, No. 52 Madison-av., on SATURDAY next, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, by order of the Board.

O. R. PELL, Secretary.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—PRAYERS AND SHORT addresses THIS EVENING, 9th inst., in the Central M. E. Church, 5th-av. near 14th-st. Come one, come all.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in cabinet, wholesale and retail, also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY,

No. 2 Lacey-place, (corner of Bowery and Mercer sts.)

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS

Of producing Surface Printing Plates (wood cuts) by the aid of Photography.

Publishers will find it to their interest to examine the work and the prices of this Company.

Photographs of superior quality taken.

Prints and Photographic copies of good engravings sold and made to order.

Letters to be addressed to the American Phototype Company.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Opens at 7½. Begins at 8. Over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JAN. 9,
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON,
Sheridan's elegant and highly attractive Comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.
With New Scenery,
NEW AND ELEGANT STAGE FURNITURE,
AND A CHOICE DISTRIBUTION.

Percy Amlent ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Lord William Davenny ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Major Sullenny Pund ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir William Stanmore ..... Mr. Reynolds
Supple ..... Mr. Yorke
Lowrie ..... Mr. Floyd
Buston ..... Mr. Parkes
Norah Merrion ..... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Davenny ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Delton Comfort ..... Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY—(third time here,) PAULINE.
MONDAY—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
TUESDAY—LOVE AND MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—Fourth night of PAULINE.
THURSDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 until 4 o'clock.

In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, and the "EVOKED HUSBAND.

To be repeated—"Central Park," "Money," "Borrow Friends," "The School for Scandal," and "A Bold Stroke for a Husband."

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF THE CHARMING NEW-YORK FAVORITES
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
BUT ONE.

On THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, the 9th,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

With a strikingly novel series of their generous kindness, which has carried their engagement to a brilliant close, and crowned it with a success unparalleled in New-York, will bid farewell to their friends and the public in

FOUR FAVORITE PIECES,
FOUR FAVORITE PIECES,

in all of which they will appear.

1.—RASHFUL IRISHMAN.
2.—CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
3.—FRELIM O'DONNELL.
(For the first time this engagement.)
4.—IRISH LION.
(For the first time this engagement.)

On MONDAY, the 12th, the
BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL DUBAS,
and also the popular and delightful character sketch,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
will appear. The latter in the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
The former in the popular military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 659 Broadway, near Bond-st.—Grand performances of THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI every EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE property known as the "Export Pavilion," at Keyport, Monmouth-County, N. J. It is one of the best hotels on the State for travel; a regular route of boats touches there from the Sound; a railway, 1½ miles from the landing, and connects with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. It is beautifully located on elevated ground at the Steamboat landing, and commands a view of the entire lower bay, Staten Island, the Highlands, and the Navesink Highlands, and the Atlantic Ocean. The house contains 100 rooms, including parlors, dining rooms, ball-rooms, bar-rooms and billiard-rooms. There are on the premises ten-pin alleys, with servants' rooms above, large stables and stable yards, and every convenience for a first class hotel. Terms of payment easy. Apply at the building and to
ALLEN NEWMAN,
No. 34 N. Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—LAND VS. GREENBACKS.—THE cheapest deposit for greenbacks is in an earth bank. Very desirable property for sale, consisting of fine large farms, a variety of land, in quantities of from 5 to 20 acres, located conveniently for those doing business in New-York, and very desirable. Portions of the above may be exchanged for City property. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BRICK HOUSE IN 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs., with two adjoining lots. Groton water and gas in the house; everything in good order; is commodious, a fine view of the City and extended view of central parts and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, 37th-st., near 3d-av. Lots, 25 feet, 175-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 40 East 29th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; parlors, stairs and basement all finished in black walnut; house 20x53; very superior in every respect. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built and pleasantly located three-story house No. 14 South-ct., Brooklyn, E. D.; will be sold low, and a good portion allowed on mortgage. Immediate possession. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 323 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-pl., being one short block from Atlantic and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn, E. D. Price, $4,000; terms easy. Apply to J. SPIFARD, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOMES FOR SALE.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS, in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry lands—1 to 20 acres each; payable, $1 a week. Also, village lots, $10. Send stamp for a circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 36 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 302 AND 304 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts. Nos. 302 and 304 Mulberry-st. The property p

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Nineteen Additional Ballots for Speaker and No Election.

How Long the Dead-Lock is Likely to Continue.

SOME POINTS IN THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863.

After caucusing to a late hour last night, the members of the House came together this morning, actually no nearer, so far as the voting indicated anything, to an organization than before. There were, however, rumors afloat that the caucusing had resulted in an arrangement which would be developed before the adjournment, while others rather knowingly said, "Not yet."

And so it turned out again, for after voting nineteen times, with the same result as before, the House adjourned for the day.

I pretend to know nothing that would justify a prediction further than that there will be an organization before many days, though the week may go by before the present order of things is ended.

Though there are certain madcaps, in the interest of FERNANDO WOOD, who profess they would be glad to see the present state of affairs continue to the end of the hundred days, in order to prevent the election of United States Senator, I do not understand that the revolutionary idea has many supporters.

There is far less excitement incident to the dead-lock than might be expected, and very much less than in 1858, when a similar state of things continued twenty-one days.

The question of Health Officer at Quarantine has already become one of considerable interest, which is likely to be increased. By the statute the incumbent holds the office till his successor has been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Senate being largely Republican, the question is, will it confirm the nomination of a Democrat in the place of Dr. GUNN, (Republican,) the incumbent. There are numerous Democrats who have signified *something more than a willingness to fill the office*, and it is said that several have already entered on a vigorous canvass with the Governor.

In connection with this subject, it is said that there is a certain physician who, though a Republican, has manifested an obliging spirit; that he is the family physician of a certain member who was supported and claimed by both parties; that consequently the said physician exerts a good deal of influence on the said member, which influence has, it is said, been exerted in favor of the Democrats—at all events, the said member has sided with the Democrats, and defeated the expectations of the Republicans, relative to the organization. Now, it is said—with what justice I am, of course, unable to say—that the aforenamed physician has some reason for expecting that his name will be sent to the Senate for the office of Health Officer, and that the Senate will confirm him. Of course, Gov. SEYMOUR is not a party to this arrangement, if it really exists. Should he conclude to nominate the physician in question, he will do it because he thinks he is the best man—which probably he is. It is said the Governor will send in some name for the office the first Executive-session day—Wednesday next.

There is manifest disappointment among the more advanced sympathizers with the rebellion who supported Mr. SEYMOUR with the tenor of his message on national affairs. It is creditable to the Executive that he chose to disappoint rather than gratify the expectations of this class, by distinctly declaring that he is for putting down the rebellion and preserving the Union entire, though it is true that he makes reference to other means than war for accomplishing that object. What those means are His Excellency does not go so far as to inform the country. On this point, however, there is considerable said in regard to the Democratic idea which Gov. SEYMOUR is supposed to represent, which is to lop off New-England as the price of the return of the rebellious South to the Union. This would certainly be a novel way of preserving the Union. It is alleged that the systematic efforts that have for some time been going on to prejudice the country against New-England, and the assaults that have been of late so frequently made on what certain speakers and journals have denominated the Puritanical doctrines of that section of the Union, have a direct reference to this new Democratic idea and novel plan for preserving the Union. Absurd as this may strike the public ear, the scheme is not imputed without good reasons, and it may be well for those who are at first disposed to regret the suggestion as little if any less treasonable than was the rebellion originally, to await the development of the scheme.

In speaking of the causes of the war, it will be noted that Gov. SEYMOUR enumerates among them and "above all others," "the local prejudices which have grown up *in two sections of the Atlantic States*," while he exempts "the great central and western sections of our Union" from the indictment. Again: "The great central and Western States.... will not accept of either class of purposes," says the Governor. And seemingly to indicate some idea of the mode by which he would restore the Union, he significantly remarks, "Those of the central Slave States which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuous, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. *The restoration of the whole Union will then be only the work of time*, with such exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitous contest." How are the "Central Slave States" to be "brought back?" By lopping off New-England—by leaving her and South Carolina the "two portions of the Atlantic States" of which His Excellency speaks? But what if the Central Slave States refuse to listen—and the Davis-inspired Richmond journals assert not only they but all the South will refuse—what then? If no part of the Union is to be given up, what would Governor SEYMOUR do? What is meant by "the exertion of power?" Since the Governor has plainly declared against submitting to a division of the country under any circumstances, it is to be supposed that after his scheme has been tried and failed, he may safely be counted on to give his support to the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and the employment of "all means to crush it." Whoever knows anything of the temper of the rebels, knows well enough that to this complexion, even with Gov. SEYMOUR, it must come at last, or an agreement to divide the Union.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day by Senator COOK embracing the appropriations required for the maintenance of the public works and to provide for the State debt, is the usual financial budget under the Constitution. Its provisions were reflected by the very able report of Auditor BENTON, who stands the incorruptible guardian of the vital interests of the State. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The President announced Messrs. FOLGER, MURPHY and ANGEL as a Special Committee to investigate the alleged frauds of engrossing the Militia bill of last year.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To amend the charter of the United States Trust Company.

By Mr. COOK—To appropriate the canal revenues; also, making an appropriation from the Sinking Fund to purchase specie for the payment of the interest on canal stock debt of the State; also, the annual canal appropriation bills.

A resolution was adopted fixing the Executive sessions on Wednesdays.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages was increased from 5 to 7.

The President appointed Senator PRUYN on the Judiciary Committee, in place of Senator WILLARD, deceased.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill to confirm the official acts of Gov. MORGAN in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Assembly has been balloting all day for a Speaker.

The twenty-first ballot was reached, with the following result:

Gilbert Dean	63
Henry Sherwood	63

Mr. FLETCHER moved the strict enforcement of the rule excluding outsiders from the floor.

Mr. FREAR, of Richmond, moved, in order to save trouble, that the Clerk record 63 Democratic votes for Mr. DEAN each time, and only call the other members until a choice was effected.

Motion laid over.

At two o'clock the twenty-sixth ballot was reached with the same result, 63 votes being given for Mr. DEAN and 63 for Mr. SHERWOOD.

The Assembly then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WORK BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Senator LITTLE's bill, amendatory of the Act for punishment of crimes, provides that any person convicted of offences punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, who is over 16 and under 25 years of age, may, in the discretion of the Court, be sent to the Penitentiary, without charge being made against such county for board. It empowers the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Penitentiaries, who shall receive no salary.

Mr. COOK's bill, prepared by Auditor BENTON, making appropriation for the Canal debt and maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 1, 1863, appropriates as follows:

For expense of collection of tolls, superintendence and ordinary repairs, salaries of Canal Commissioners, State Engineer, Auditor, Clerk hire, and incidental expenses, and of Canal Appraisers	$600,000
(But no more than $70,000 shall be paid for salaries of Collectors and their Clerks, and Weighmasters and their Assistants, including their incidental expenses. And no more than $16,000 shall be paid for salaries and compensation of Engineers employed under the law of 1862.)	
To pay interest and reimburse the principal of the Canal debt, as it existed June 1, 1846	1,700,000
For payment toward the Sinking Fund for extinguishment of General Fund debt	350,000
For interest on loans made under the Constitution, for enlargement and completion of canals	710,000
To constitute a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the principal of the loan	406,243
(But no investment in such fund shall be made except from surplus revenues received during the year, after paying the interest on the debt contracted under Dec. 3, Act 7, of the Constitution.)	
For General Fund, to defray necessary expenses of the Government	200,000
Out of the proceeds of the State tax, to pay the interest and reduce the principal of the two million loan	800,000
To provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State.	
To pay interest on the said loan for the fiscal year	150,000
To provide for a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of said loan	138,888

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the increase of compensation to Paymasters' Clerks.

Mr. FIELD presented a petition for a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on Post-offices and Roads, reported back the bill to allow additional mailable matter, with the recommendation that it ought not to pass. (The bill proposed to allow bundles, parcels, &c., to be sent through the mails.)

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky, with an amendment as a substitute.

Mr. WILSON also offered a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and the officers and men under him, for their gallantry and good conduct at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said, so far as information had reached us, the exploit of ROSECRANS was unexampled in the military annals of the country. He did not think there were three commanders on earth who could have performed such a gallant exploit. But the official report was not yet before us; and he thought a resolution of this kind ought not to be passed without more consideration, or we would have large numbers of resolutions offered for every battle fought. He chose to make the point in this case. He moved to refer the resolution to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he was perfectly willing to have it referred. He agreed with what the Senator said about ROSECRANS.

The resolution was referred.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to tax bank bills and fractional currency was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate in favor of such taxation.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate at length. He declared that partisan revenge had governed the actions of this Administration, and the infamy of its acts would drag it with disgrace down to future generations. This might be deemed harsh language, but he claimed the right to express his honest belief. In his opinion, this revolution ought to fail unless the Government should make that rightful which in the beginning was wrong; not that it was without cause, but the cause was not a sufficient justification. The raid of JOHN BROWN, the Liberty bills, or the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, were not the causes of this war, but the assertion of the right to abolish Slavery, and the evidence of such a purpose. The President had treated the subject with jocular and criminal indifference, and when he came disguised to the Capital, he whispered no word of hope to the men struggling to make some peaceable arrangement. And after he was inaugurated, he proceeded to place his friends in office, and manifested no further care about the country except to endeavor to force the rebels to strike the first blow. The Constitution and Union might have been preserved by the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. But the President refused to listen, and war exists, not by act of Congress, but by the acts of BRECKINRIDGE and ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The army was enlarged, and all persons daring to express any dissatisfaction were imprisoned in forts and bastiles. The system of espionage of NAPOLEON was not to be compared to the tyrannical acts of this Administration. He contended at length that the President never had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, that it never had been so held or supposed by any one up to the time of this war. Quoting the acts of the English Parliament, and the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution, and the laws of the various States, in support of his opinion, he claimed that the power of suspension was vested alone in Congress. He believed that if the framers of the Constitution had supposed that within eighty years a man would sit in the Presidential chair who would suspend this writ, and play the tyrant by seizing innocent citizens in loyal States, they never would have formed the Union. "And yet the President has had the audacity before men, and the temerity before Heaven, to presume to suspend this writ throughout the whole United States, and seize peaceful citizens, and bastile them in distant parts of the country. And hear it, O ye heavens! and give ear, O earth! The patient and long-suffering people of this country have tamely submitted to this exercise of despotic power. Since the institution of the Government there never was such an assumption of power, or such an unwarrantable use of it. And, so "help me God, though forts and bastiles were to be my reward, I would, in the name of my country, and in behalf of civil liberty, protest against it." And any one, who for this, said he was disloyal to his country, lied before men and in the presence of high Heaven. He used this language because every miserable Press in the land charged every man with disloyalty who dared to express his sentiments. He had some occasion to speak with feeling on this subject. But while he stood in the *Senate he would discharge his duty to his State* though the Heavens fell. Innocent men in his State had been arrested, and he had made appeals for them without effect. He would make no more appeals, but would say to them now that they must defend and protect themselves against wrongful arrest. For the President told the niggers even that they had this right of defence, and such defence would be in accordance with the laws of the land, and meet the approval of a righteous God. If they fell in such a defence of their rights, they would leave to their friends a legacy of imperishable renown, and a name transmitted to future generations in the glorious catalogue of those who bravely died in the defense of liberty. Then he referred to the President's proclamation as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and the President might just as well have issued a proclamation that the rebels should all be blind or lame. This proclamation commits the Government to fight for the extinction of Slavery and prevents the Southern States from coming back into the Union as it was. The words of that proclamation would fight their author to dishonor through all future generations; and though the memory of JOHN BROWN might die, the memory of the present Executive never would. He (SAULSBURY) would say, let hostilities cease and an armistice be declared, and let the people meet in convention and agree upon a basis of Union for all time.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said that in the few remarks he proposed to make he should not follow the Honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. POWELL,) in an eulogium of that party which had commenced with AARON BURR and ended with JAMES BUCHANAN, and whose initial was an attempt to break down the Administration of WASHINGTON, and whose final act was to tamely surrender the liberties of the country. The rebellion we were now fighting was the logical sequence of the doctrines of that party. The chiefs of that party at the South were fighting against the Government—those at the North were voting against it; and the former did not conceal their joy at the victories of the latter. He would not disturb the repose of any Senator who felicitated himself on the triumph of that party, and the return of such men as Davis, Toombs, Wigfall, Pryor, Barksdale and Hindman. He claimed that the men arrested could be released on taking the oath of allegiance, and he knew nothing better to repeat than the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. POWELL denied that they could be released.

The subject was postponed until Monday; and after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) remarking that this was the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. STEVENS stated that he had prepared a bill for a similar purpose, which he intended to offer.

Mr. STEVENS reported back the Treasury Bank bill introduced by Mr. HOOPER yesterday, with a negative recommendation.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. HUTCHINS' resolution tendering the thanks of the House to Gen. BUTLER for his able, energetic and humane administration of the Department of the South, which passed by a vote of 82 against 32.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Browne of Rhode Island, Buffington, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Clements, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, R. Conkling, Davis, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Gurley, Harrison, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Killinger, Lansing, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low of California, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Phelps of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargent, Sedgwick, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Verree, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—82.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Biddle, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Conway, Cravens, Cox, Dunlap, Harding, Johnson, Knapp, Lansing, Lazear, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Pendleton, Perry, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Thomas of Missouri, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Webster, Wickliffe, Wood—32.

Mr. BLAKE's declaratory resolution that the only alternative to the rebels is to submit or be conquered, and Mr. HOLMAN's proposition, that no proposition tending to destroy the Union can be entertained by the representatives of the people of any of the Departments, &c., were postponed until the 14th, when other declaratory resolutions, those of Mr. STEVENS included, will be considered.

On motion of Mr. YEAMAN, it was resolved, that a Special Committee of Five be appointed, with directions to report a bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners, whose power and duty shall be to attend in the districts of the country passed over by the armies of the United States during the existence of the present rebellion, and hear and take proof of the losses sustained by citizens, and caused by the presence or conduct of the said armies; and also proof of the loyalty or disloyalty of persons presenting such claims, to distinguish the kind of property taken, for what purposes taken, and the value of that necessarily consumed, and of that wantonly; in no case taking into the estimate the consequential damages, but only the actual value; and make and return reports, with the evidence and their opinion upon each claim, to the Court of Claims, in Washington; and providing that no such claim shall be paid until approved by said Court of Claims.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) it was resolved, that the Attorney-General be requested to inform the House whether the law for the confiscation of rebel property has been enforced in the District of Columbia; and, if not, the reasons for delaying the execution of the same.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a substitute for Mr. HOLMAN's resolution, asking the Secretary of the Treasury why he had not provided the means for paying the soldiers of the army, and why the bonds heretofore authorized to be sold, if necessary, to make such payments, have not been sold. Agreed to, 122 against 2.

Mr. SEGAR, of Virginia, (Union,) presented the credentials of JOHN B. MCLURE, as Representative elect from the Second District of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the adverse report on Mr. HOOPER's bill, providing that the National currency be secured by pledging United States stock, and providing for the redemption of the same, was postponed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The clause under consideration appropriates $112,000 for the collection of taxes in the seceded States.

Mr. DUNLOP, of Kentucky, (Union,) replied to Mr. STEVENS' remarks on a former day, saying that he stood here to defend Kentucky. She was as loyal and true as any State in the Union. She had 125,000 men subject to military duty. He confessed that about one-third of them were disloyal, and some of them were actually in the field, while others were silent Southern sympathizers. But he was glad to say that thousands were engaged in the battles of the Union. He was for this Government, first, last and forever. He had no sympathy for the rebellion, nor with those who would plunge the country in ruin, and exclude Kentucky upon the suspicion of sympathizing with the rebellion, because justice demanded it.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he had heard that three-fourths of the people of Kentucky were disloyal.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, said that was a lie.

Mr. STEVENS replied to Mr. DUNLOP. He said that Kentucky on the breaking out of the rebellion refused to take part in favor of the Union, although the people said they would not organize against it.

Mr. DUNLOP said the President indorsed the position of Kentucky at that time.

Mr. STEVENS said he hoped, then, that the people of that State would indorse the President's acts hereafter. He knew that there were many loyal men there, but regretted that Kentucky was not able to defend herself, and save Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, and other States, from the calamity of sending troops there to be butchered on Kentucky soil.

There was one thing which the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. DUNLOP) was not able to deny, unless he denied the records of this House. Whenever any vote was taken to adopt measures which the Administration demanded as necessary to put down the rebellion, there were two classes here acting with great unanimity. One was the Democratic Party, naturally opposed to the Administration. It was the instinct of the party which led them to oppose it. The other, with perhaps one exception, were found voting with the Democratic Party against the side of the House which supported the Administration. The inference he left to the House and the country at large. He asked what such professions of loyalty were worth, when the votes of such gentlemen went to embarrass the Administration and balk the measures to carry on the war. Such loyalty was worth little more than this avowed secession and treason.

Mr. KERRIGAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) rising on the other side of the hall, excitedly charged the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and his party, as being the rankest Secessionists in the country.

He was called to order, and amid the confusion was heard saying something about treason.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.)—I call you to order.

Mr. KERRIGAN—I call you to order, Sir. When you come—

The remainder of the sentence was lost in calls of order, the gentleman in the meantime, gesticulating.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union.)—Mr. Chairman, call up the Sergeant-at-arms to enforce order.

Some one suggested that the Committee rise.

Mr. STEVENS.—I think the gentleman from New-York is perfectly in order. [Laughter.]

Mr. KERRIGAN—I am very glad to hear you say so. *Renewed cries of "order, order."*

Mr. STEVENS remarked that the gentleman only recently had an opportunity to speak here. Anything he could say would hardly be out of order.

The Chairman requested the gentleman to confine themselves to the subject.

The disorder having abated, Mr. YEAMAN was understood to inquire what the gentleman would say as to the vast multitude of people who had recently declared themselves in the elections.

Mr. STEVENS would say that they were about as loyal as the present Governor of New-York, and they would do no more with the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion than the Governor of New-York would. He did not regard the gentlemen on the other side as engaged in its suppression, judging by their votes. In reply to Mr. DUNLOP, he repeated that he did say, when the bill for the admission of Western Virginia was under consideration, he found no warrant for it under the Constitution.

Mr. DUNLOP—I voted against the bill because I believed it to be an unconstitutional act.

Mr. STEVENS—And I voted for it because it did not come under the Constitution, which did not embrace a State in arms. This was his deliberate conviction. We had resolved to blockade, and the foreign Powers had admitted the so-called seceded States to be a belligerent Power. This being so, they were placed precisely in the condition of an alien enemy. Nothing was more plainly written in the law of nations. Whenever a National war springs up, every obligation previously existing, whether treaty, compact or contract, is abrogated. They are, then, until peace, governed by the laws of war. The Constitution has no binding effect or influence.

Mr. DUNLOP—Are not the seceded States still members of the Union?

Mr. STEVENS—My opinion is that they are not.

Mr. DUNLOP—Did the ordinances of Secession take them out of the Union?

Mr. STEVENS—The ordinances of Secession, backed by armed Power, did take them out—so far as they operated, did take them out of the Union.

Mr. DUNLOP—My opinion is that they are still members of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS—They are not.

Mr. DUNLOP—If those States are not in the Union, how do you propose to pay officers for collecting revenue in States not in the Union?

Mr. STEVENS—I propose to levy and collect taxes as a war measure, just as all nations levy and collect them in all territory they conquer. I would not only do this as a war measure, but, if necessary, take every inch of territory of every disloyal man—his real and personal estates—and sell them for the benefit of the nation carrying on the war. We are to treat them as provinces until we conquer them. It is absurd to say a man in arms is entitled to the same constitutional provisions as a loyal man, when he does not obey the laws and repudiates their binding obligations.

Mr. YEAMAN expressed himself astonished at the doctrine just advanced, and asked whether the gentleman held the South Carolina ordinance of secession as legal under the Constitution.

Mr. MALLORY of Kentucky, (Rep.,) asked with what propriety the gentleman could speak of armed resistance as rebels or disloyal men, when he had distinctly stated that he thought the duty of obedience and of protection were reciprocal, and that, where protection is not offered, the citizen is not bound by obedience. Hence had he a right to punish them by the confiscation of their property.

Mr. STEVENS replied that all these crimes were committed before they became belligerents and acquired the status of an independent nation.

Mr. STEVENS—I hold it was an act of treason and rebellion.

Mr. YEAMAN—So do I. Did military force give the ordinance any validity?

Mr. STEVENS—As long as it remains in force as a belligerent power, it is, in fact, an existing operation, I will say legal. So far as passing a law for preventing it, you have not the power.

Mr. YEAMAN further asked whether these people were a foreign and independent nation; if so, whence was obtained the power of collecting the taxes of which we are in favor.

Mr. STEVENS held, in the first place, that the Constitution, operating at the time of secession of the people in the Southern States, by armed rebellion, collected treason. Becoming belligerents they are not to be dealt with according to the laws of nations.

Mr. MALLORY would further ask whether the Confiscation act did not apply to those crimes committed since armed rebellion commenced, and not to crimes committed before.

Mr. STEVENS supposed that the gentleman referred to the continuation of what before commenced, and that we had a right to treat them the same as any other province we might conquer.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) inquired whether the gentleman held to the theory of the American people as one people, or simply a compact between several independent and sovereign peoples. If the gentleman held to the latter, he could well understand why he should hold responsible every individual citizen for acts committed by State authority. The gentleman's remarks would go out to the country as those of the party in power, and will be repeated as coming from a representative man.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he spoke only for himself.

Mr. MAYNARD was glad to hear this, for the reason that otherwise it would not be so understood. Had his own State (Tennessee) lost its rights under the Constitution, by reason of rebellion on the part of some of her citizens?

Mr. STEVENS replied that he had seen no act proposed to take away any rights of loyal men in the rebel States. On the contrary, they had been carefully protected from the consequences of the measure. Great care was taken to separate them from the original sin.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) controverted the position of Mr. STEVENS. He argued that the ordinance of secession relieves no citizens from the allegiance to the Federal Government. If there was only one loyal man in the rebellious States, he has all the rights and immunities of citizens of any other State, and the Government is justified in waging war to protect such citizens in the engagement of their rights.

Mr. MALLORY made an explanation, to show that there are not more than six thousand men from Kentucky in the rebel army.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) maintained the power of the Government to collect taxes in the disloyal States. Its authority over them was as valid now as when the acts of secession were passed. Every act of secession was null and void, and a null and void act could not acquire force because armed rebellion prevented it. The authority of the Government is paramount over every inch of territory. We must, therefore, see to the collection of taxes as if ordinances of secession had not been passed; and when we pass an act against the Constitution, we, ourselves, are in revolution. At whatever cost, we are to cling to the Constitution as the national bond of Union. There are no truer friends of the Union than the men from the Border States. [Applause.] The heart of the country goes out to meet and bless them. The war is scarcely felt in New-York or Pennsylvania, except when the first born is brought home; but these men have withstood the effect of fire and sword when desolation was on their path and death stared them in the face. He did not believe in the policy or wisdom of undertaking to alienate these men. As a practical question, this war must be fought in the Border States. The question is, can you hold the Border States with allegiance? If you cannot, separation is inevitable. He had to say, if gentlemen could not agree with them they should respect their motives. We should hear no more mere party discussions. God knows we need a united people to carry on the contest. Let us combine our strength, energies, everything, for the purpose of saving the national integrity. As to not supporting the Administration, to which allusion was made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, it was difficult, with the closest scrutiny, to find out what its policy was. [Laughter.] He ventured to say no man could say what it was. If the Administration does not clearly indicate its policy, others should not be blamed for the omission.

Mr. STEVENS desired to say, that the country might know it, that he did not undertake to speak the sentiments of his side of the House, or of his party. For the last fifteen years he had always been a step ahead of the party with which he acted. But they would overtake and go with him before this bloody rebellion was crushed. As the Constitution could not be executed in the seceded States, the war must be carried as against an independent nation. The people would adopt the measures he had advocated from the outset. To arm negro slaves was the only way on earth to exterminate the rebellion, they would find. We must treat those States as now outside of the Union, as conquered provinces, settle them with new men, and drive the rebels as exiles from the continent. They had the pluck and endurance which were not at first realized on this side of the House. They had determination and endurance, and nothing but exile, extermination or starvation could make them submit.

Mr. STEVENS here caused an article to be read, a special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, to the effect that Gov. ROBINSON, of Kentucky, had issued a circular letter to the members of the Legislature, asking for their views on the President's Proclamation, and that fully two-thirds were in favor of taking the State out of the Union if the Proclamation is enforced, that the State militia would go with the South, and that HUMPHREY MARSHALL had stationed himself at Mount Sterling to receive them.

Mr. MALLORY wished to know what part of this *omnium gatherum* the gentleman wished to direct their attention.

Mr. STEVENS—That two-thirds of the Legislature are in favor of taking the State out of the Union.

Mr. MALLORY denounced this newspaper statement as utterly false. That Gov. ROBINSON will do anything like advising Kentucky to engage in the rebellion, or arm against the Government, is equally false. There was no ground for such an assertion.

Mr. STEVENS—I am happy to hear it, as the statement came from a Democratic newspaper, and I doubted its truth very much. [Laughter.]

Mr. WADSWORTH noticed another branch of the article, namely, about HUMPHREY MARSHALL being at Mount Sterling. The last he heard of HUMPHREY was, he was 170 miles off. He was drunk and cursing Kentucky, because she would not rise like "My Maryland." The muskets in Kentucky are in the hands of the militia, employed in the defence of the Union. The malignant correspondent of the Chicago *Times* had not the slightest foundation for saying that the guns would ever be turned against the Union.

In reply to a question by Mr. STEVENS, whether the proclamation would take Kentucky out of the Union, he said Kentucky cannot be taken out of the Union either by secessionists or by abolitionists or both combined. (Applause and cries of "good.") As for the emancipation proclamation, we despise and laugh at it. The latest mustering of Gen. BRAGG shows *only 2,300 Kentuckians in his army, and some 1,200* Kentuckians had deserted from HUMPHREY MARSHALL. His opinion was there are not five thousand persons who were once citizens of Kentucky, who are in the rebel army, but the course pursued by the Radicals, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, has worked more mischief to the Union than all the rebels have done since July, 1861. France and England might join the United States, but if the negroes are set free under the Proclamation, the Secessionists never can be conquered. The Proclamation cannot be enforced in Kentucky—not one man in ten thousand is in favor it.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) quoted some remark of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, the uncle of the traitor, to sustain an Association concerning Kentucky loyalty, which Mr. WICKLIFFE pronounced bad authority.

Mr. LOVEJOY repudiated, for himself, that the Republican party are the Administration. The idea advanced by Mr. STEVENS, that if it should be necessary, as he believed with him, to annihilate the rebels, to exterminate them, and repeople the territory with a loyal population, it would be unconstitutional. Now he (LOVEJOY) claimed this was precisely, if necessary, just what the Constitution required of them. It imposed a sacred duty of destroying the rebels in order to restore, as a matter of fact, the constitutional authority of the Government. He repudiated the theory that if he held a vessel, the mere fact that a pirate took possession of it, destroyed his validity to the property.

Mr. STEVENS replied: He advanced no such idea. There was a difference between an individual and a nation in arms. When a nation comes to fight against a nation there is no other arbitrament than the law of war.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Then, whether I have a title to my vessel depends on the number of pirates who have robbed me of it. We do not treat to annihilate the State, but the rebels,—not the vessel, but the pirates. I'll tell you what Solomon said—

Mr. STEVENS—Oh! we have all heard what Solomon said. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY—I'll say it, nevertheless. [A voice—"Let's have it."] "Bray a fool in a mortar, and his foolishness will not depart from him."

Mr. STEVENS said he certainly did not intend to speak for his party—certainly not for his friend from Illinois. He believed that a majority of his friends did not go to the extent he did. But they were coming up behind. He did not intend to take one step backwards. He was glad the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. (WADSWORTH,) was more loyal than he was a year ago. At that time he declared if we attempted emancipation, and armed the slaves, we would have all the Slave States against us. He thought the gentleman had changed his views somewhat. But in winding up to-day, the gentleman repeated the same doctrine. He made no insinuation, but he was not satisfied with that kind of loyalty. The quantity was sufficient, but the quality is bad. [Laughter.]

Without further proceedings on the pending proposition, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

A Difficulty Between the English and American Ministers—Gen. Webb's Conduct Vindicated—His Popularity—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Monday, Nov. 24, 1862.

Quite a breeze has been stirred up in this capital by a recent difficulty between the English and American Ministers at this Court. The affair in question dates from a diplomatic reception at the house of the Russian Envoy, where it would seem that the English Representative, Mr. CHRISTIE, so far forgot the proprieties of the occasion, as to make use of language derogatory to the honor of our country. He was promptly and sharply rebuked by Gen. WEBB, who, in reply to inquiry, declared himself ready to accept a challenge, and to give Mr. CHRISTIE a meeting at sunrise. He further stated that he would not make the slightest concession before receiving an apology for the language complained of. A shuffling apology was then made, which Gen. WEBB accepted, and a supposed reconciliation took place. But it soon appeared that, notwithstanding the reconciliation, Mr. CHRISTIE was acting with bad faith toward Gen. WEBB, and had ordered the attachés of the British Legation to break off their friendly relations with the American Minister. Upon this a correspondence ensued, but was quickly broken off by Mr. CHRISTIE, who after a sharp letter from Gen. WEBB, declined to answer it, or to take any measures upon the subject.

Gen. WEBB now sent copies of the correspondence to all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and procured a full indorsement of his own statements from the Russian and Prussian Ministers. The revelations thus made are very damaging to the official and personal character of the English diplomatist, and his conduct is generally condemned even by the British residents in this city. On the other hand Gen. WEBB is very popular here with all classes. On his arrival here last year there were seventy-two American vessels in port, a large part of them from Southern ports. The masters of these were in the habit of displaying the secession flag, and claimed a right to do so. Four days after his arrival, Gen. WEBB issued his celebrated circular to Consuls, which, whether legal or not, did his work most effectually, and has since been approved and sanctioned by the Government. In that circular he prescribed an oath of allegiance to the United States, to be taken by every master of a vessel before being permitted to receive his clearance papers at the Consulate, and he further ordered the dismission from his post of every master of an American vessel who should display the secession flag at any Brazilian port from the Amazon to the Rio de la Plata. From that day to this no secession flags have been seen, except upon the occasion of the *Sumter's* visit to Maranham, and the prestige of our Government in this part of the world has been restored.

Among the items of Brazilian news, the first place is due to the recent arrival at Para, near the mouth of the Amazon, of two Peruvian war steamers, just built in England. They were destined to ascend the Amazon to Peru, and there being a quantity of Peruvian merchandise stored at Para, they took it on board and started off without waiting for clearances on the ground that as vessels of war they did not require them. A great excitement ensued among the authorities and citizens of Para, and vessels were dispatched to stop the audacious war-steamers and bring them back to that port. One of them was intercepted; the other succeeded in keeping ahead and kept on its voyage to Peru. Thus the matter rests at present.

The General Assembly in its last session passed a measure establishing the decimal system, in respect to weights and measures, as it is already employed in respect to currency. The Republic of Uruguay has within a few weeks adopted a similar system, and there can be little doubt that if it has not already done so, the Argentine Republic will follow the example. When will the United States and England put an end to their obsolete and inconvenient weights and measures, and adopt that which it is evident they must some time introduce?

Urugay and Paraguay have both, within a few weeks, experienced a fresh change of Ministry—no uncommon thing in Spanish American Republics. The Paraguayan Congress has ratified all the acts of the late President Lopez, including conventions with England and Brazil, and treaties of commerce and navigation signed in 1859 and 1860 with Prussia and the United States.

The Government of the Argentine Republic is rapidly progressing in its task of restoring order and prosperity to its provinces. A contract for opening communication with Bolivia by the River Bermejo has been signed, and similar measures are being taken in regard to the important River Colorado, in the south of the Republic, which is supposed to afford the means of communication with Mendoza and the region of the Andes. That city, which two years since was ruined by an earthquake, has again been partially destroyed by a flood, and certainly needs all the assistance it can receive from the Government.

Business in general has been void of all activity and interest since the departure of last mail steamer.

The near approach of close of year has much to do with the dullness of trade in general.

Exchange has become firmer, and it is still likely to advance should coffee dealers give way.

Vessels in port under repairs: American ship *Golden Cross*, from Callao to Antwerp, with guano; American ship *White Falcon*, from New-York to San Juan del Sur, general cargo; American ship *Screamer*, for Callao, put back to repair foremast.

(Advertisement.)

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures, which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable, as HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box. 209

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Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 24.—*In Steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Musgrave, lady and 4 children, Mr. Nelson, lady and 2 children, Mr. Long and lady, Miss E. Armstrong, Miss A. Armstrong, Miss Harvey, Miss Bechopinay, Capt. Harden, L. Cohen, B. Carroll, W. B. Bradley, W. Wonar, T. Owens, A. M. Adams, W. H. Clark, Mr. Benin.

In U. S. transport Empire City, from New-Orleans.—Capt. J. B. Hill, Capt. Wm. D. Chase, 14th Maine Regiment; Mrs. Eagan and child, and 5 of the crew of ship Thomas Jefferson, sent home by the commanding officer at Key West.

In ship Crown Point, from Bombay.—Capt. N. W. Johnson, Charles S. May.

In bark Growler, from New-Orleans.—George Maurer and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 50 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 12 | Gov. Island..11 03 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, Mirehouse, Liverpool Dec. 24, and Queenstown Dec. 25, with U. S. mails, 50 cabin and 96 steerage passengers, all well. Experienced heavy westerly gales; landed to agents, &c., at Cape Race Jan. 4, 1863, at 7 A. M. Same day, 30 miles west by south from Cape Race, passed an iceberg.

U. S. transport Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans Dec. 27 via Key West Jan. 2, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. Hospital steamer Daniel Webster, Chester, Newport 32 hours.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Crown Point, (of Newburyport,) Knapp, Bombay Aug. 9, via Capetown, C. G. H., Nov. 16, with mdse. to master. Put into Capetown for repairs, having experienced very severe weather off the Cape, and sustained damage. Since leaving the Cape has had light winds almost the entire passage.

Bark Columbia, (Brem.,) Dietlen, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling.

Bark Ilva, Davis, St. Thomas Dec. 21, in ballast to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Port Royal, S. C., 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Growler, (of Boston,) Merrill, New-Orleans Dec. 23, with sugar to master.

Brig Charles Adams, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Ferguson, Nevis Dec. 13, with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co. Dec. 29, lat. 34 44, lon. 70 30, saw an Am. bark brig, E., showing a white burgee, with red border and several letters in it. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Trade Wind, (of Bluehill,) Chase, Bathurst, W. C. A., Nov. 22, with peanuts and hides to C. & E. J. Peters. Has been 13 days N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly weather.

Schr. White Foam, Fillingham, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn to L. Kenny.

Schr. Christopher Loeser, Lord, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. L. P. Pharo, Cranmer, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Aumack, Pharo, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Elizabeth and Eleanor, Bennett, Baltimore 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Maristein, (3-masted,) Ewell, London, and 30 ds. from the Channel, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

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All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 29, 1862.

12, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
4, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 43, 45, drew	[illegible]
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 11,249 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,943.

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Delaware.